

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Franklin, Fran West German women and their continuing fight for equality
Rambling on Northern comic Mike Harding has a new role as president of the Ramblers' Association



The VATman cometh? Philip Howard argues vehemently against extending VAT to books and newspapers
Talent on ice Can Karen Barber and Nicky Slater assume the mantle of Torvill and Dean?

Portfolio

There was no winner in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, so today's prize is increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page

US turns heat on Nicaragua

The United States is carrying out seven separate military exercises in Honduras in an attempt to demonstrate to Nicaragua that it should not "have any designs on its neighbours," according to a Pentagon spokesman Page 6

Dawn arrests

Six leading South African trade union, political and student leaders were arrested at dawn under a section of the security laws allowing detention without trial Page 8

Bomb verdicts

The six victims of the Harrods IRA bombing were unlawfully killed, a London inquest recorded Page 3

Space success

The shuttle astronauts completed historic double by recovering the second of two wayward communications satellites. A specially designed grapple was used Page 6
Latine Bell, back page



Student grants

The rate of student grants will go up by about 3 per cent, the Government announced giving details of proposed parental contributions Page 2

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TUC moderates want to take over pit strike

● Top-level union moderates are urging the TUC to take the initiative in the pit strike away from miners' leaders
● Militant miners' leaders are preparing to carry on the strike into next year, although another 956 men returned to work yesterday

● Mr Roy Hattersley put Labour front bench support behind calls to consult the NUM membership on the future of the strike
● Trade union leaders expressed anger at the boozing and jeering of Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, by miners on Tuesday Page 2

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

The TUC is coming under strong pressure from top-level moderates to take the initiative in the pit strike away from militant leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers. Violence on the picket lines and disgust at the "noose incident" two nights ago when striking South Wales miners lowered a hanged man's rope over the head of Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, combined yesterday to prompt serious demands for a reassessment of the labour movement's attitude to the 36-week coal conflict.

Mr John Lyons, leader of the power station engineers and a key moderate on the TUC general council, set the ball rolling with an appeal to Mr Willis, arguing: "The TUC general council, with its wider responsibilities to the trade union movement as a whole, must establish clearly whether it has a view of its own in this protracted, bitter and ever more damaging dispute".

Labour leaders back pit strike ballot

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour leadership last night urged the National Union of Mineworkers to consult its membership on the future of the strike, when Mr Roy Hattersley said in a BBC television news interview: "I do believe that the miners' opinions ought to be tested and tested directly".

Whitehall sources last night welcomed the Labour front-bench conversion to the Government's long-standing view that the mineworkers should be consulted on the issues behind the strike, and the coal board's efforts.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in the Commons on October 25, after the settlement with the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, that she believed most of the strikers would like a ballot so that they could return to work.

She then added: "They are being prevented only by the leadership of the NUM, supported by the Labour Party and mob violence".

It is understood that Mr Hattersley cleared his views on consultation with Mr Kinnock before the interview. There was general approval when the move was reported to the Shadow Cabinet last night.

Although Labour sources see the initiative as a continuation of an existing party-line, the fact is that there has been no call for a ballot or consultation on any of the coal board's offers.

Mr Hattersley said last night: "It has long been the position of the leader, the deputy leader and the Shadow Cabinet of the Labour Party that consultation would have been the right thing seven months ago."

ever that means), not a negotiated settlement. At the very least, these statements need clarifying, for they do not represent the TUC's position as I have understood it."

This theme was taken up by other moderates attending a routine meeting of the TUC's influential economic committee. Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, argued: "I think it now needs a cool look and some hard discussions with the NUM."

Willis reaction
TUC and NUM
Ronald Butt 16

The TUC must soon decide whether it had a greater role to play, or whether to "cut loose" from the miners.

Mr Tony Christopher, the taxmen's leader, said that the TUC could not intervene "without some feeling that the miners would back that initiative. I think it is going to take at least two or three weeks before the TUC is in that position."

A more orthodox note was struck by Mr David Barnett, chairman of the economic committee and one of the TUC's "seven wise men" seeking to resolve the strike. He

believed that the noose incident would make no difference to the TUC's relations with the NUM. He renewed the labour movement's appeal for new talks between the NUM and the coal board. Mr Willis himself took a sanguine view of the noose incident, expressing disappointment rather than anger and reaffirming his own backing for the pit strike.

Privately, some union leaders expressed dismay that Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the miners' union, had not used his personal charisma to dispel the hostility shown to the TUC general secretary at the South Wales rally in Aberavon.

The reaction to Aberavon and the violence on the picket lines is not expected to be much more than a faint echo, however, when the NUM executive meets in Sheffield this morning to decide the miners' next step.

Some coalfield moderates are planning fresh moves to push the centre-left executive into a more flexible bargaining attitude, but they showed little hope last night of getting their way. Their number is likely to be depleted by the absence of Mr Ted MacKay, secretary of the North Wales pitman, who has gone

Continued on back page, col 5



Mr Scargill: Criticized for not protecting Mr Willis.

TGWU on collision course over strike

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Britain's largest union, the Transport and General, was last night set on course for a serious confrontation with the law following its decision to defy an injunction ordering it to call off the strike by its 16,000 members at Austin Rover.

An executive meeting of the TGWU, held yesterday, decided to make the strike official, ignore the injunction ordering the union to halt the action until there has been a secret ballot, and instructed Mr Moss Evans, the general secretary, not to pay any fines that may be imposed for contempt of court.

Austria Rover will return to the High Court to explain to Mr Justice Stuart-Smith that six unions, including the TGWU, have ignored the injunction. The largest union will not be represented at the hearing although there were indications that some of the smaller unions will attend the court and may be prepared to comply with the court order.

The first move against the TGWU, if it is held by the court to be in contempt, would probably be a large fine, and with this in mind it is understood that the union may have started trying to hide some of its £54m assets out of the court's jurisdiction.

Mr Evans said the strike had been called under the union's rule book and was official. "We have observed to the letter the requirements of the agreement before embarking upon the dispute."

England's best away win for 20 years

The England football team achieved their biggest away win in 20 years yesterday when they beat Turkey 5-0 at Istanbul in a World Cup qualifying match. Bryan Robson, the England captain, led the way with three goals. Woodcock and Barnes scored twice each and Anderson added his first goal for his country shortly before the end. After beating Finland 5-0 at Wembley last month, England have a maximum four points from two games. Woodcock and Withers, England's replacement for Hattersley at centre-forward, not squandered clear chances towards the end. Page 26

UK to decide on Unesco pull-out soon

The prospect of British withdrawal from Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, is closer than ever and a decision is expected in the next two weeks (Diana Geddes, *Times*, p. 18).

Confidential telegrams have been sent by the Foreign Office to diplomatic posts abroad, saying that the Government is inclined toward notice of withdrawal and asking for reactions.

Mrs Thatcher is believed to support a British pull-out. Raison unhappy, page 6

Telecom keeps City 'stags' at bay

Next week's record-breaking sale of shares in British Telecom looks like being such a success that the Government is taking special measures to try to stop investors "cheating" by putting in more applications for shares than they are allowed (Jonathan Davis writes).

Expectations rose yesterday that the £3,700m share sale would be comfortably oversubscribed when it is launched on Tuesday. The Department of Trade and Industry has appointed a team of auditors from the accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell to help weed out any phoney or multiple applications.

The chief targets of yesterday's unprecedented move to bring in the auditors are the "stags", professional City punters who have been known to put in multiple applications for issues they think will be a success in the hope of later selling shares for a quick profit.

Continued on back page, col 4

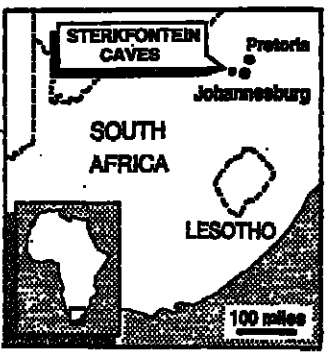
Continued on back page, col 2

Cave-diver starved to death in underground tomb

Johannesburg (AP) - An amateur cave-diver struggled for three weeks to survive in an ink-black cavern after he blundered into a warren of subterranean streams and surfaced on a sandy island 120 feet underground.

A pathologist said after examining Mr Peter Verhulsel's body that the 29-year-old university student died of starvation and exposure.

The civilian divers who discovered his body on Saturday said Mr Verhulsel walked desperately around his tomb, searching for a passage out or a sliver of light. Footprints from his wet suit boots criss-crossed the island.



Mr Verhulsel had gone cave-diving with friends at the Sterkfontein caves west of Johannesburg on September 29. Important archaeological discoveries at the caves in 1936 showed that black tribes of hunters and gatherers lived in the region as long as two million years ago.

The group crawled and swam

Ethiopian attack on 'evil of religion'

By David Cross

The confiscation and destruction of religious books and sacraments, as well as stiff sanctions against church-goers are part of a carefully orchestrated campaign being waged by Ethiopia's Marxist regime to stamp out Christianity.

According to a secret tract published by the ministry of Information and National Guidance in Addis Ababa for party workers "there cannot be a more urgent task than that of the immediate launching of a campaign to remove the evils of religion. This can be effectively done through the skilful propagation of materialism in a carefully orchestrated campaign".

The document, which has been smuggled to the West, outlines a series of specific actions to be taken initially against Christian churches. This would be "followed, it indicates, by a similar campaign against Muslims."

The ministry's tract proposes a gradual conversion of important monasteries and churches into museums "from which the oppressed masses could draw valuable lessons".

Important collections of religious books at churches and monasteries should be confiscated. "For the most part these books support an ideology which made feudal exploitation possible," the documents comments.

The proposed action plan includes the destruction or transfer "to friendly countries" of old and priceless altars and priestly vestments and other works of art. "Their public display in church services and ceremonies is a calculated insult to the oppressed masses".

The document also calls for the skilful manipulation of the Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church who is to become "an unwitting instrument for the anti-religious campaign."

The document suggests financial incentives, the threat of withdrawal of food ration permits and the use of jobs to discourage regular church-goers. These would be identified "by a network of informers".

Simultaneously a propaganda campaign is to be launched to emphasize the material side of life and to promote the view that religion is "always an obstacle to the liberation of oppressed people."

"Special treatment" is proposed for the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois classes which have been "thrown into a state of fright" by the Ethiopian revolution and are flocking to the churches in great numbers.

"This revival is fast becoming ground for counter-revolution," the document says. (The Amharic word used in the text literally means "bit them" and can be taken as a euphemism for liquidation, the translator of the original document comments. OAU meeting, page 6)

Howe in fight to avert aid cuts

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was last night fighting to reopen this year's public expenditure review in response to all-party pressure over threatened cuts in the overseas aid budget.

He met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an attempt to persuade him to add about £50m to the Foreign Office budget to counter the political damage of cuts in aid at the time of the Ethiopian famine.

Sir Geoffrey gave an absolute assurance in the Commons yesterday that there would be no reduction in the amounts allocated for humanitarian aid for poorer countries, including Ethiopia.

That is intact, but ministers believe that it will be impossible to present to the public the necessary cuts in other areas of the programme as anything other than a cut in humanitarian aid.

Sir Geoffrey will have argued last night that the sum he needs is so small, but the potential damage of failing to get it so great, that Mr Lawson should be prepared to make an exception this time. There were signs that he would take the issue to today's Cabinet meeting.

The 1985-86 foreign budget outlined in Monday's autumn statement is £1,870, the same as that provisionally allocated in the February White Paper.

The Foreign Secretary had still not decided last night how the budget would be divided between overseas representation, the BBC's external services, the British Council, and the aid programme which was originally allocated £1,250m.

There has been intense backbench pressure to the last minute with senior Conservative visiting the whips to call for an easing of the projected cuts.

The irony of Sir Geoffrey, the former Chancellor, being in the role of "gamekeeper-turned-poacher" was not lost on his colleagues last night.

Sir Geoffrey was asked in the Commons by a Tory MP to confirm that the Government's swift and humane action in Ethiopia would not be affected by the expenditure review.

He replied: "I can give him an immediate assurance that in the course of my review of programmes I am undertaking there will be no reduction whatsoever in the allocations made for humanitarian aid to poorer countries, disaster or famine relief of the sort now being given to Ethiopia, and as a result any change on the overseas aid programme will be modest and certainly not on the scale suggested in some of the papers."

Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary, said that the scale of the Ethiopian tragedy dwarfed the amount of aid being given by Europe and the United States to deal with it.

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EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION

'Defeat for town hall tyrants' as judge bars closed meetings

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Hackney borough council in east London, acted unlawfully in barring opposition councillors from attending subcommittee meetings, a judge ruled in the High Court yesterday. Mr Simon Hughes, Liberal parliamentary spokesman on local government, said afterwards: "This decision marks the beginning of the end for town hall tyrants".

The case ends a crucial distinction between committees and subcommittees. Committees have to meet in public. But ruling groups of councillors can transfer sensitive debates to specially-created subcommittees for which the councillors can make special rules.

The case against the Labour-led council was brought by Mr David Gampier, leader of its Liberal members. He complained that he had been excluded from meetings of the direct labour organization subcommittee at which he wanted to pursue tenants' worries about delays in repairs to their council homes.

He said after the judgement that many Conservative and Labour councils had set up closed one-party subcommittees to deny Liberals information.

Mr Peter Kahn, a Labour member of the subcommittee, said that the council was considering an appeal. "The judge's statement will have a far-reaching impact on local

authorities throughout the country", he said.

The judgement meant that the affairs of the council's own labour force would have to be discussed in public. But the commercial contractors with whom it was required to compete would still operate in private.

The composition of the council is Labour 50, Liberal seven, Conservative three.

Judgment was given on the eve of a new attempt to introduce a Bill to force councils to open to the public all meetings and information which has no special reason for being kept secret. Mr Hughes and Labour and Conservative MPs who support the Bill hope that it will be adopted by one of the winners of today's ballot for private members' Bills.

The Bill is opposed by the Conservative-led associations of county and district councils, which want a code of practice instead.

Labour councils considering breaking what they regard as "Tory laws" were warned off yesterday by the Labour environment spokesman, Dr John Cunningham (our Parliamentary Staff writes).

"Virtually everything Labour has achieved has been achieved by using the law, by governing in Parliament", Dr Cunningham said in a direct answer to the challenge laid down by the

Prime Minister last week that Labour leaders should distance themselves from councils contemplating breaking the law.

Dr Cunningham, whose job it will be to oppose the Bill to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan councils, was speaking at a luncheon of the Commons press gallery. Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, was sitting beside him.

Dr Cunningham said that democratic socialism accepted that authority must rest on consent and that power was tolerable only so far as it was accountable to the public.

To those "organizations and individuals" who thought there was some other way of achieving socialist aims than by using the law, Dr Cunningham said that was "not for the Labour Party".

Dr Cunningham quoted the socialist philosopher R. H. Tawney in saying that Labour in Parliament could not hint at or incline toward illegality as a policy in local government. They could not offer to hold people's coats whilst encouraging them to charge the guns.

To recognize that was not a weakness but a strength, Dr Cunningham said. "To argue otherwise is to play into the hands of our political opponents."

Law Report, page 24



Day shift: Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the GLC, among demonstrators at Ollerton colliery in Nottinghamshire yesterday, where he was joined by only 13 other pickets. He said those going in to work looked "guilty and shifty"

Anger over attack on Willis

By David Cross

Trade union leaders yesterday rallied to the support of Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, after his unseemly treatment by miners in South Wales at a rally in Aberystwyth on Tuesday night.

Almost without exception, general secretaries attending a meeting of the TUC's economic committee in London expressed anger and concern at the way he had been booed and jeered during a speech on the miners' strike. At one stage a noose was lowered from a beam in the hall as he struggled to make himself heard above the pandemonium.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, told reporters that he "totally supported" what Mr Willis had said.

Asked about the angry reaction to Mr Willis's speech in Aberystwyth, Mr Bassett said that he thought it was "unfortunate" that the general secretary of the TUC, who was expressing the

views of the movement, to behave like that.

Together with other trade union leaders, Mr Bassett said that the speech had addressed matters beyond the question of violence. "He was right on violence but he was also right about the dispute in general", he said.

Mr Alan Taffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, was more forthright in his condemnation. If television scenes of the rally were a true reflection of the meeting "I think it was a disgrace", he told reporters.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who described violence in the coalfields as "deplorable", said that Tuesday night's developments were "clearly not helpful" to a negotiated settlement of the strike.

He added that the recent violence indicated that "this Government is not governing."

Willis plays down threat

Mr Willis last night passed off the noose incident with humour and concern that there should be a negotiated settlement to the 36-week strike (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

Mr Willis, who took over the Congress House "hot seat" from Mr Len Murray last September, said: "I didn't feel a great threat about the noose; I mean, it was a long rope with

the smallest noose I have seen."

Mr Willis was clearly disappointed, and hurt by the reception given to him, but he emphasized the need for the miners to be given continued support by other unions. He was also disappointed that the rally was not able to hear all his remarks, which contained a declaration of support from the TUC and a call for a reopening of negotiations.

"There must be a government initiative."

Mr Tony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, also hoped for a fresh initiative from the Government.

Mr John Daly, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, described Mr Willis's speech as "very brave and courageous".

Mr Bill Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, was "not very satisfied" with the reception given to Mr Willis.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, described the behaviour of the Welsh miners as "disgraceful".

Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogat 82, said that Mr Willis was only supporting TUC policy at the rally and that was entirely right. Mr Ron Todd, general secretary-elect of the Transport and General Workers' Union, described Mr Willis's discomfort as "one of the penalties of being in industrial relations".

The scene at the rally did not alter his union's support for the miners, he said.

The only leading trade union leader to sympathize fully with the sentiments of miners at the rally was Mr Mick McGahey, vice-president of the NUM. He told reporters that he regretted Mr Willis's remarks and felt that it would have been better if he had concentrated his attention on police violence.

NCB success in building coal stocks

By Staff Reporters

Coal stocks at power stations have been built up by more than 100,000 tons a week in the past two weeks, according to government estimates. They are now at their highest level since the middle of August, due mostly to the National Coal Board's success in producing and lifting more coal than at any time so far in the miners' strike.

The last official statistics on the level of coal stocks relate to August when power station stocks stood at 15.5 million tons. The Central Electricity Generating Board has consistently refused to give details of how much coal it has in stock.

Last week the power station stockpiles are said by some sources to have risen by more than 130,000 tons. Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, said a week ago that

the increase the previous week had also been substantially more than 100,000 tons. The build-up is expected to be maintained at the same rate this week.

Electricity bills could increase by 10 per cent in 12 months if a "Scargill surcharge" is imposed on electricity consumers to cover the cost of the coal strike, Mr Philip Jones, chairman of the Electricity Council, said yesterday.

He told the Commons energy select committee that, implicitly such a "burden" would scupper plans to hold prices "on average below 5 per cent in each of the next three years", and would have a devastating effect on industry. He said he thought the costs should be borne by the Government.

Mr Alison Davison, aged 61, a retired teacher, who hurled

three tins of cat food at Mr Arthur Scargill in Sunderland last month said that she regretted missing him. One can hit Mr Scargill's chauffeur in the face.

The town's magistrates fined her £50 when she admitted using threatening words and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Staff at the National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters in Sheffield are believed to have been paid a lump sum to cover their wages for up to six months in advance before the High Court ordered the sequestration of the union's funds last month.

Returning miners on November 14 (see page 1) North Yorkshire 33; South Yorkshire 112; Derbyshire 60; Nottingham 112; Lancashire 60; West Midlands 112; South Wales 45; North Wales 212; South Wales 112; Coal products plants 14. Total: 947.

TUC and the NUM; Ronald Butt, page 16

New light on cancer tumour diagnosis

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Preliminary studies into the biochemistry of tumours and healthy tissue in cancer patients have opened the way for a big programme of research and new treatment at the Royal Marsden Hospital and the Institute of Cancer Research, in London.

The aim of the new work is to obtain earlier diagnosis of tumours, and to improve methods of treatment with drugs, surgery and radiotherapy.

The results showed that the amount of blood flowing through a tumour, the rate of biological activity of a tumour - determined by the proportion of different molecules detected - and the response of tumours to different treatments could all be seen, even with experimental equipment.

The research will be based on a machine which provides both images of tissues and organs for diagnosing tumours, and their biochemical profile, which hitherto would have been obtained only by taking a sample of tissue by biopsy for laboratory analysis.

The machine is a special version of the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance scanner, NMR, which the Siemens medical equipment group has built for the Royal Marsden. The machine costs £12m.

The same team, which evaluated six years ago the best way of exploiting CT X-ray scanners for the Cancer Research Campaign, will make a similar study for NMR systems. That group, working with Dr Janet Husband, consultant radiologist, will determine the equipment's accuracy, compare its ability to make images and obtain biological data with existing methods, and document the new methods and refinements to treatments based on the information the NMR provides.

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MPs hear Falklands peace plan details

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

Britain's Ambassador to Peru during the Falklands conflict told MPs last night that he first heard of the Peruvian peace initiative aimed at averting the war three hours after the General Belgrano was sunk.

But Mr Charles Wallace told the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs that when he was informed by Dr Arias Stella, Peru's Foreign Minister, he was given a clear indication that details of the peace plan had already been forwarded to Mr Francis Pym, then Foreign Secretary, and the British Government by Mr Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State.

"Dr Stella said the plan had been discussed in telephone conversations with Mr Haig in Washington and there was clear implication in the conversations I had with him that these proposals had been transmitted by Haig to the British Government."

A call for a White Paper to be published to sort out the conflict of evidence over the sinking of the Belgrano was made on television last night by Lord Annan, chairing a debate on Mr Tam Dalyell's demand for a tribunal of inquiry (a Staff Reporter writes).

Mr Dalyell, Labour MP for Lighthow, said after the *Drum* Tapes programme on BBC 2 that he would "certainly welcome" such a White Paper.

Lord Annan said it was clear there had been "an imperial booby" over times, movements, and conflicting stories around the period the cruiser was sunk in 1982, all attributed to "the fog of war".

Mr Cranley Onslow, a Foreign Office minister of state at the time, told Mr Dalyell that he deeply resented accusations by him that he had lied to the Commons.

Student grant up 3% and parents pay more

By Lacy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The main rate of the student grant will be increased by about 3 per cent next academic year, the Government said yesterday. It also gave details of how much better-off parents will have to pay towards their children's higher education.

The statement, made by Mr Peter Brooke, Under-Secretary of State, Education and Science, in reply to a written parliamentary question, was condemned by the National Union of Students.

It said that the measures meant an average loss to students of £44, or five weeks' disposable income.

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He confirmed that parents with larger incomes would have to pay proportionately more, that the minimum grant would be abolished, and that parents at the upper end of the scale would have to pay towards tuition fees. The last change is an important break with precedent.

The new scales show that parents with a residual income (income remaining after certain deductions) of between £7,600 and £12,000 will pay less towards their children's living costs. Other details include: Parents with residual income of £15,500 will pay £113 more, taking the total contribution to £1,399 a year.

Parents with residual income of £17,000 will pay £238 more, total contribution, £1,774; residual income £20,000, to pay £488 more, total £2,524; residual income £23,000, to pay £738 more, total £3,274; and residual income £25,000, pay £904 more, total £3,774.

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Allison's anger at talk of sale

Malcolm Allison, who was dismissed as manager of Middlesbrough, the second division football club, told an industrial tribunal at Teesside yesterday that he lost his temper and thumped the boardroom table with his fists when he was ordered to sell one of his former team's top players.

He told the tribunal that he feared the outcome of selling players would be relegation and he would follow in the footsteps of other managers "where the bank manager ended up picking the team and the manager was sacked".

Mr Allison, aged 57, said he would never have joined Middlesbrough if he had been told he would have to dispose of players to ease the club's "horrific financial problems" with transfer fees.

He was dismissed last March and is claiming unfair dismissal. The club claims he displayed gross contractual misconduct. Mr Allison thought the club wanted him because "they needed some charisma about the place and they felt I had got that charisma."

Journalists among air crash dead

Four leading Irish journalists, all involved in the annual race to bring back the first bottles of Beaujolais Nouveau from France, were among the nine killed when a light aircraft crashed in a Sussex hillside near Eastbourne.

Police were yesterday treating the crash as an accident, although one of the journalists, John Feeney, a columnist with the *Dublin Evening Herald*, was an outspoken critic of the IRA.

Experts from the Department of Trade and Industry believe that the pilot of the twin-engine Rockwell Aero Commander, which came down in heavy rain and poor visibility near the village of East Dean on Wednesday night, may have been trying to find a safe landing place.

The nine on board were: Niall Haney, editor of the *Evening Herald*; Mr Kevin Markey, a columnist and former editor of the *Sunday World*; Tony Heneghan, diary editor for the *Irish Independent*; Mr Gibbons; Francis Schellbaum, manager of the Sands Hotel; Arrigo Cicchi, a restaurateur; Cormack Cassidy, a wine merchant; and Jack Walsh, the pilot.

£3.3m for Picasso pastel

By Iuan Mallalieu

In a sale of Impressionist and modern works held in New York by Christie's on Tuesday evening, five paintings passed the million pound mark and the total for the 64 works on offer was \$21,341,000 or £16,416,153 with 18 per cent bought in.

Such have been the currency fluctuations in recent years that it is no longer possible to talk in terms of outright records, but the most expensive lot was Picasso's pastel on canvas, "Femme assise au Chapeau", dating from 1923, which went to a private bidder at \$4,290,000 or £3,300,000. It was sold on behalf of the Edward James Foundation, having been on loan to the Tate since 1958.

A second Picasso, "Femme à la Mandoline", which was the property of Walter Annenberg, reached \$1,925,000 or £1,480,769.

The second most expensive painting of the evening was a refreshing Monet, "La Promenade, Argenteuil", which also came from the Annenberg collection and sold for \$2,890,000 or £1,607,692.

Laitner rape reports 'lacked sensitivity'

Newspapers demonstrated an appalling lack of compassion or sensitivity in court reports of the ordeal of Miss Nicola Laitner, the rape victim, the Press Council says today.

Although the judge freed them from legal restrictions on reporting details, the papers should have abided by ethical restraints, it concluded.

Miss Laitner was raped at her home in Sheffield after her parents and brothers had been murdered. Normally victims and defendants are not identified in the press during trials involving rape alone.

The council received protests during and after the Laitner case over the application by Sheffield Newspapers to have reporting restrictions lifted, the granting of its request, and general newspaper coverage of the trial.

The council says it has considered the lifting of reporting restrictions under the Sexual Offences Amendment Act for the trial of Arthur Hutchinson and press coverage of the trial. He was convicted at Durham Crown Court of the murder of Mr and Mrs Basil Laitner and their son, Richard, raping Miss Laitner and burglary.

The restrictions would have barred newspapers from identifying Miss Laitner and from identifying Hutchinson until after his conviction.

Sheffield Newspapers argued in leading articles after the trial that the murders and the rape were so inextricably bound together that the one could not have been reported without the other, and that unless the restrictions had been removed the case could not have been covered.

"In the event, the trial was reported in detail, at great length and with much prominence by many newspapers and by other media", the council says.

The reporting included the detailed cross-examination of Miss Laitner and many pictures of her were published in the press and shown on television."

The council points out that newspapers were legally free to apply for reporting restrictions to be lifted on the ground of public interest. It is satisfied that, apart from their legal right to do so, there was no ethical reason why they should not make the application.

Whether or not to grant the application, and if so on what terms, was a matter for the judge. The council believes that newspapers should have regarded themselves as still bound by ethical restraints.

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Harrods bombers will be brought to trial, Hucklesby tells inquest

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Verdicts of unlawful killing were recorded on the six victims of the Harrods bombing by a London coroner yesterday as a senior detective forecast that the IRA culprits would eventually stand trial.

Commander William Hucklesby, who investigated the car bombs attack last December as head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said that the police responded to a warning given by the IRA which was so timed as to lure those charged with the duty of protecting the public to their deaths.

Mr Hucklesby said that the police were determined to pursue the terrorists wherever they might hide. The Yard was supported by police on both sides of the Irish border and Mr Hucklesby said: "These investigations are complicated and take time but eventually I am confident we will bring to justice those responsible."

He was answering questions put by Dr Paul Knapman, the west London coroner, on an attack in which three police officers died. Dr Knapman said: "When there is a bomb scare someone has to investigate... those people are police. They wear the dark blue uniform. They cannot and they do not shrink from their duty. We should not forget that."

Dr Iain West, a Home Office pathologist, described the injuries of the dead. He said that Woman Police Constable Jane Arbuthnot, aged 22, died instantly. She was hit by a piece of shrapnel and burned. Pieces of the bomb shredded organs.

Mr Philip Geddes, aged 24, a journalist of Lambeth, South London, was found on the other side of Hans Crescent from Harrods with severe shrapnel wounds to the chest. Sergeant Noel Lane, aged 28, was probably the closest to the bomb and had severe burns. Mr Kenneth Salvesen, aged 28 and



Bomb victim: PC Gordon leaving the inquest yesterday.

Salmonella hospital averted 'disaster'

An outbreak of salmonella food poisoning which killed 19 patients at a psychiatric hospital could have overwhelmed the resources of any British hospital, an inquest was told yesterday.

Dr John Settle, a Yorkshire Regional Health Authority consultant who investigated the outbreak last August at Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, said the infection presented a "disaster situation". More than 200 patients and 80 staff were affected.

The jury returned verdicts of death by misadventure on the 19 dead.

At the end of the Wakefield inquest, the coroner, Mr Arthur Marshall, said of the hospital staff: "The way they managed to control this outbreak was in my opinion very remarkable, and shows a great deal of devotion to duty."

Dr Settle said that roast beef

Leaders of paedophile group are sent to jail

Two child-sex campaigners had their worst fears realized yesterday at the Central Criminal Court when they were sent to jail knowing that they face a hate campaign by other prisoners.

The men, David Joy and Peter Bremner, had been thrown over the walls of the jail where they were held overnight before being sentenced.

Judge Owen was told that the men, former executive committee members of the defunct Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), had "an all-pervading and very great fear" of going to jail.

He sentenced Joy, aged 43, to 18 months' imprisonment. Bremner, aged 45, was given six months.

New £20 note design to foil forgers

By Robin Young

to make it more difficult to forge.

In the new notes the security thread is "windowed" by a new process developed by the bank and Portals, its papermakers, so that the metallic thread appears in a series of dashes on

the front of the note. Mr David Somerset, the bank's chief cashier, claimed that the process was a British first, and a significant addition to security.

Further refinements include an improved quality watermark, of Shakespeare instead of the Queen, and Intaglio printing in purple, green and brown instead of the old note's monochrome purple. Despite the changes, the new note retains the same general appearance as the 1970 design.

Mr Somerset said that forgeries of the old £20 note known to be circulating have numbers beginning with H35 or H85. The most important points in checking the authenticity of any note, though, were the security thread, watermark, the general colour of the note and the quality of the printing.

The 113 million old £20 notes in circulation are expected mostly to have been collected and destroyed in the first three months of next year. Mr Somerset said that he would expect most £1 notes to disappear from circulation in the first six months of 1985.

Doctors ask for change of rule on the Pill

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services
Correspondent

Petitions signed by 2,000 doctors were yesterday handed in to the General Medical Council asking it to change its ruling that doctors must not tell parents of girls aged under-16 if they seek contraception, unless they have a girl's permission.

At a press conference in London yesterday, doctors claimed that the ruling put them at risk of blackmail by young patients who would threaten them with a charge of serious professional misconduct if they insisted on involving parents in decisions on contraception.

Under-age sex, the doctors said, put girls at risk of venereal disease and later infertility. It increased their chances of ectopic pregnancy and of cervical cancer which had reached "epidemic proportions" in women under 35 because of teenage sexual activity.

The petitions, one of which would simply remove the confidentiality clause, while the other says the doctor's duty to the parents should "normally" outweigh the rule of confidentiality, have been signed by leading doctors including Dr John Peel, the former gynaecologist to the Queen; Dr Derek Stevenson, a former secretary of the British Medical Association; and Sir Reginald Murley, a former President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, said, however, that the vast majority of doctors supported the GMC's position.

The Brook Advisory Clinics said that removal of confidentiality would produce more under-age pregnancies, of which there were 5,350 in 1981.

The National Council for One-Parent Families said that changing the rule would mean "many young women have no one to turn to for advice".



High fashion: Miss Australia, Low-Anne Caroline Ronchi, having her hair washed yesterday in preparation for tonight's Miss World contest in London.

Safer polymer tyre that saves fuel wins scientist prize

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The secrets of the polymer material used for a new fuel saving and safer car tyre were revealed last night. It has been described as the first significant advance since the development of radial tyres, which have virtually become the standard for cars in Europe.

Dr Robert Bond, the scientist who invented the polymer material, which cuts petrol consumption and improves roadholding in the wet, received the Esso Energy award, made by the Royal Society, in London. The plastic material is made by Shell. It is incorporated into the SP Elite tyre produced by Dunlop, and it is fitted the BL Metro.

But the sample of the raw material shown during a lecture to the Royal Society by Dr Bond was not black as seen on the finished car tyre. It was a transparent material, with a slightly yellowish tinge.

Dr Bond is a director of the company, George Angus, at Wallsend, Tyne and Wear. But the material he perfected came from a research project he directed with Dunlop and Shell into new compounds that gave the best performance of wet-grip and rolling resistance.

The origins of the development go back to research by Dr Bond and his colleagues at Birmingham University, which

questioned accepted theories of how to improve tread compounds to get better grip in the wet.

A drum machine was built to make the measurements. The machine simulated a road surface, and it was used to reproduce the conditions between the tyre and a road surface under both road rolling and wet sliding conditions.

The generally accepted idea about how the tyre gripped on a wet road led to the conclusion that when grip was improved there was an increase in rolling resistance, which meant higher fuel consumption.

The new approach enabled a tailor made polymer to be developed which broke away from established conventions. It gave a reduced rolling resistance, leading to improvement in both fuel economy and wet-road grip, Dr Bond says.

His studies examined the properties and responses of polymers at different vibrational frequencies: the properties affecting a wet-grip and rolling resistance could be distinguished and, hence, the compound with the right vibrational characterist defined.

Dr Bond believes the discovery is the most significant advance in tyre polymer design technology for 25 years.

Intoximeter 8 pardoned

Eight motorists convicted of failing to provide a breath specimen for testing by a Lion Intoximeter have been given free pardons because of a fault in the machine, the Home Office announced yesterday.

They were among 190 who were convicted after tests by a Lion machine, installed in Carlisle police station, between May, 1983, and last February.

But the machine had a fault which occasionally prevented it from receiving breath, and it

was later withdrawn from service.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, decided that in 130 cases the fault in the machine had not affected the result of the tests, and he would not take action.

But in eight cases where the accused tried and failed to offer a sample of breath, the Home Secretary decided to recommend free pardons because of the fault.

Pensions and child benefits at your post office.

The industrial dispute at the DHSS continues. This has created much more work at post office counters and therefore longer queues - particularly on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Despite these problems, we believe it is important to ensure that the elderly and parents of young children should continue to receive their money.

We have introduced emergency payment arrangements which will continue. These are now being extended to include, when they become due:

- * Payment of pensions and allowances at new rates.
- * The £10 Christmas bonus to pensioners.
- * Christmas/New Year early payments.

Please remember, on Tuesdays and Thursdays there are less queues in the afternoon.

Help us to help you by avoiding peak times where you can.



A specimen of the £20 note with new areas of colour and a "windowed" security thread.

PARLIAMENT November 14 1984

Howe assurance: no cut in humanitarian aid to poorer countries

ETHIOPIA

Any change in the overseas aid programme would be modest and certainly not on the scale suggested in some newspapers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in Commons questions. He assured the House that in the review of programmes he was undertaking there would be no reduction whatsoever in the allocations made for humanitarian aid to poorer countries, disaster or famine relief of the sort now being given to Ethiopia.

Asked what action he was taking to control the total running costs of his department, he said the Foreign and Commonwealth Office was continuously seeking to reduce costs. The process was continuing despite the increasing demands on the Foreign and Commonwealth Office which were recognized by the Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee in its report on the FCO estimates.

Measures which are being taken to control running costs (he said) include travel and freight arrangements, office cleaning, and other services and computerisation of certain accounting processes in the Overseas Development Agency.

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East, C): Can he confirm that the Government's swift and humane action in Ethiopia will be unaffected by any expenditure review currently in process?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am taking a careful look at all overseas subjects for which I am responsible: the British Council, the BBC, military training and assistance and diplomatic representation and I will decide where adjustments can best be made.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): Many of us believe there is no case for any cut, let alone cuts in the aid budget. Is there any reason why diplomatic services should not be made out of contingency reserves?

Can he give an assurance that if he is going to make savings, he will cut back on some of the larger missions and not reduce the number of missions?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He understands from experience that programmes of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office have to manage within the framework of the Government's economic policy. He is right to draw attention to savings. That has been done means some further progress in that direction may be limited.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): It is not the height of folly that we spend billions of pounds in defence but seem to grudge every penny spent on foreign policy? In view of the importance of the issues involved, will he produce a White Paper setting out precisely the nature and priorities of any cuts he has in mind?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The balancing of all departments, whether of defence or foreign and Commonwealth affairs or the substantial domestic programmes, which are

having to face reductions, have to be determined by arriving at the best balance of judgement. The House will be informed of my conclusions.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, C): He confirms the estimate of his predecessor (Mr Francis Pym) that the figures announced by the Chancellor on Monday amount to a cut in real terms of between £30m and £100m in the expenditure for which the Foreign Secretary is responsible?

How can he possibly justify any cut in the aid programme when recent events have proved it is desperate to increase aid by at least 50 per cent to the same share of national wealth it took under the last Labour Government.

How can he justify any cut in other instruments of British foreign policy, already cut beyond the bone in some cases, at the same time as the Government is increasing expenditure on the European Community by £200m more than planned earlier this year?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The reductions achieved in the British contributions as a result of negotiations are substantial—a cut amounting to some £500m.

In the circumstances when Mr Healey was performing the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he announced a reduction of £50m in aid programmes in three successive years which were on a much more substantial scale at that time and did not exclude the impact on the poorest people in the world.

£35m EEC food aid for Ethiopia

The Government's recent decision involving public expenditure would not affect humanitarian aid to Ethiopia, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

He was replying to Mr John Home Robertson (East Lothian, Lab) who had asked whether, in view of the cuts in the real value of the foreign aid budget announced by the Chancellor earlier this week, the minister would give a categorical undertaking that the aid programme to Ethiopia and other famine-hit areas would be expanded in line with the clearly expressed demand of the whole nation.

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C) considered it would be better for the Foreign Secretary to go to Brussels rather than Ethiopia and take a firm lead in the EEC Council of Ministers and persuade other nations that at a time when granaries were groaning with grain, the EEC should cut out the budgetary red tape and ensure

sufficient supplies of grain reached drought-stricken Africa.

Mr Rifkind: The Government has already taken the initiative within the Community which, since October this year, has already agreed to £35m of food aid to go to Ethiopia.

Mr John Townsend (Bridlington, C): When visiting Ethiopia, the minister should point out to that government that if they spent on the vast amount they are spending celebrating the Marxist revolution and buying arms from Russia there would be far less people starving. For the United Nations to be spending £50m building a conference centre is appalling.

Mr Rifkind: That is a valid point. A country that finds it impossible to provide basic food requirements for its own population should think carefully before using resources on what many would consider to be less essential matters.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Com-

monwealth affairs: The scale of the human tragedy in Ethiopia is such as to make political point-scoring ignominious and unworthy.

The scale of that tragedy dwarfs the amount of aid being given by Europe and the United States to deal with it. The famine in other African countries, notably Sudan and Chad, is fast approaching the same scale.

Much more humanitarian aid is needed immediately and, if similar disasters are to be avoided in future years, development aid must be vastly increased above the level the Government has so far found fit to provide.

Mr Rifkind: Long-term economic aid for Ethiopia and other countries takes into account considerations going far beyond the relief of immediate suffering and starvation. I am quite certain the Minister of Overseas Development will be applying the usual developmental criteria in deciding how to use resources.

Britain will not give in to blackmail

LIBYA

There could be no blackmail whatsoever in the context of British citizens detained in Libya, Mr Richard Lacey, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

The Government could not conceivably contemplate bargaining over Libyan terrorists held in Britain in exchange for those British citizens held in Libya, he said. This would greatly increase the danger to British citizens in many other parts of the world.

All of the hostages detained by the Libyan authorities earlier this year are still being detained. We continue to make vigorous representations through the Italian protecting power and through other channels to secure their early release.

We are looking to the Libyan authorities to give a fair and open trial to the two who were recently charged with security offences. While British citizens are being held without justification we cannot begin to look at ways of dealing with other problems between us and the Libyan authorities.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Stop buying their oil?

Mr Andrew MacKay (East Berkshire, C): Can he confirm that we will not give in to Libyan blackmail by continuing at any time a switch of the two British citizens arrested with terrorists in this country? Can he confirm these British citizens in Libya are being adequately released?

Mr Lacey: I must endorse strongly what he has said. There can be no blackmail whatsoever in the context of those citizens who have been detained. If we were as a



MacKay: Do not entertain switch of prisoners

Government to follow the policy of handing over those who have been convicted in this country in British courts of terrorist offences, this would greatly increase the danger to British citizens in many other parts of the world. We cannot conceivably contemplate that.

As for our citizens, we are watching the situation with great concern and are certainly looking for a way to secure their release. There are charges, to start with, the nature of those charges, to ensure they have adequate legal representation and to work hard to make sure their trial is open and fair and held as early as possible.

Mr John Rymaszewski (Blyth Valley, Lab): Can he confirm or deny that Libyan nationals in this country are being trained by the National Coal Board in the use of computers, which can easily be adapted for military purposes?

Mr Lacey: I cannot give a specific answer to that but I will look into it. We broke off diplomatic relations on April 22 this year in the light of the terrible incident that took place and the killing of WPC Fletcher. We do not have any official relations, but ordinary trade continues. There are still 4,000 British subjects there.

New Bishop

The Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Edward Jenkins, was introduced.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Elections (Northern Ireland) Bill, second reading. Lords (3): Debate on occupational health and hygiene services.

Joseph to introduce new merit award in examinations

EDUCATION

Sir Kenneth Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced during a Commons debate on education that he is to add another level to the general certificate of secondary education for 16-year-olds. The level will be called merit award and will be below the level of distinction.

He said he hoped it would be a further stimulus towards excellence but he denied that it was his intention to reintroduce "O" levels under another name.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, opening the debate, said the Government was failing to provide money to finance the existing system of education adequately, let alone provide money for improvements.

He moved an opposition motion calling for increased investment in education. It deplored the squeeze on educational spending which, it said, as her Majesty's Inspectorate had warned, was already threatening standards in schools and colleges.

He said that last January Sir Keith Joseph made a speech at Sheffield in which he set out a plan for raising standards. A week ago the Secretary of State was recently putting the same plan in the Queen's Speech.

Sir Keith had made little effort to enter into a real dialogue with those whom he sought to influence: local authorities, educationists, teachers and parents. Sir Keith simply failed to understand that one could not bring about change in British education by dictat. There must be dialogue, consensus and partnership.

The Secretary of State's handling of the teachers had been crass.

The Secretary of State's stock answer on cuts was that a lot of money was already being spent on education at that redevelopment of resources was what was needed. Most local authorities were likely to be worse off as a consequence of the Government's spending plans for 1985-86.

The Secretary of State wanted more cuts in school meals and milk and wanted dinner ladies to take cuts in negotiated levels of wages and conditions.

The Labour Party had never said that everything in education could be solved by money, but the Government had made the situation worse by its cuts.

Its policies were so perverse that if an authority tried to raise more money to spend on education it was caught by the rate-capping legislation.

The victims of this absurdity were the children who were the nation's future.

Sir Keith Joseph said he had

received two reports on studies into what explained the different standards of different schools. The reports would be published soon.

The two studies showed a strong relationship between school pupils' examination results and socio-economic background, but they shed little light on the influence of other factors on pupils' performance or on the wide variation in examination achievements among pupils from similar socio-economic backgrounds.

He had concluded that he would not be satisfied in providing funds for more research on the lines of the recent studies but was willing to consider proposals for research ranging more widely and exploring the relationship between social background of pupils, collected the level of individual pupils, a range of school outputs, including public examinations, and a range of school inputs such as resources, the achievements of pupils on entry to secondary schools, teaching quality, the organization of the school and its internal practices, including teachers' expectations, curriculum continuity and homework.

Such research would be complex and expensive and could not be expected to yield results in fewer than three years.

The department would discuss any proposals for research in the coming months with the House of Commons and with applicants before he decided on financial support.

Fisheries cannot be disrupted

EEC AND SPAIN

Fishing was one of the most difficult issues to resolve in negotiations on Spain's accession to the EEC, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

Mr Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C), pointing out that Spain was bringing up the largest fishing fleet in Europe, asked: To what extent can the Minister give an assurance to the fishermen of this country that their livelihoods are not to be endangered?

Mr Rifkind replied: We attach enormous importance to the fishermen of Britain. The negotiations over fishing have been difficult to resolve. We have made clear that the common fisheries policy cannot be disrupted as a result of Spain's accession and I do believe that they themselves realistically realize that there has to be a fisheries policy which takes account of the interests of the EEC partners.

Mr David Harris (St Ives, C) said there was considerable alarm that the fishing issue would be put off until after Spain's accession to the EEC. This would be incredibly damaging, not least to the fishermen of South West England.

Mr Rifkind said there was no danger of that happening. The problems of a transitional period of access to waters and fishing in third party waters were recognized.

Later, Mr Robin Cook, Opposition spokesman on European and Community Affairs, said that the grain released by the EEC commission was 1 per cent of surplus stocks and less than a tenth of what was going into stock.

It is offensive at a time when the Government announces increased expenditure on storage of surplus grain by the EEC, (he said) although it would be cheaper to ship it to Ethiopia than to store it in Europe.

What will he do to impress his colleagues of the need for more generosity and humanity, before it is too late to respond?

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: Of course it is necessary to overcome the capacity of the Community to generate the surplus of food in many directions and which cannot be disposed of in any way. It is a policy the Government has been pursuing in the Community since 1962. The British Government has been pressing the Community to extend its programme of aid to famine-stricken areas.

Government study of council abuses

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government was promised a study to get its legislation to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan county councils through the House of Lords when Lady Bessie, speaking from the Opposition front bench, opened a debate on relations between central and local government in the House of Lords.

With the large majority held by the Government in the Commons, it left the House of Lords as the body that could act as a protector and as such peers would take appropriate steps when the Bill came before them.

The ever-shifting balance in decision making between central and local government was leading to a breakdown in communication between the two. More and more decisions that had traditionally been taken by local authorities were being devolved to the centre.

That was strange from a government that was constantly saying the people should be given opportunities to make their own decisions. The tension now between the two bodies was such there was virtually a civil war.

The rate capping proposals could

only make relations worse as central government tried to impose cuts using increasingly severe financial measures.

Local authorities felt they were up against a government not trying to help them but which was antagonistic. There seemed to be a belief that Whitehall knew best coupled with the Opposition front bench opening a debate on relations between central and local government in the House of Lords.

Cooperation had been replaced by virulent opposition and consultation was considered almost a farce.

If the Government did not like local government why did it not have the courage of its convictions and instead of strangling it do away with it altogether.

Lord Avelar, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in many urban councils they were seeing the emergence of a deliberate attempt by some political groups to use local authorities as a laboratory for policies which had little or nothing to do with the traditional concept of local government.

Too often (he went on) we see conventional checks and balances being ignored, the rights of the lowest local level were so many suppressed, standing orders being manipulated to stifle debate,

councils squandering millions on virulent propaganda campaigns.

The Government had received countless demands for action to be taken to prevent the more flagrant abuses that had hit the headlines and presented grave challenges to the health of local democracy.

The Government had indicated its intention to hold a comprehensive and dispassionate study not only of the kind of abuses he had mentioned but also of those underlying changes which the abuses reflected. It would be necessary to hold a comprehensive inquiry into those issues on which the Opposition parties would be consulted and would also be in touch with the local government associations.

Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) said the new type of local authority believed in heavy expenditure increases but no rate rises and had unqualified enthusiasm for outright conflict with the government of the day and the courts as well.

Lord Irving of Dartford (Lab) asked why, if the Government by abolishing the GLC and transferring responsibility to the boroughs intended to give more power to the lowest local level, were so many reserve powers being retained by the Secretary of State?

Law Report November 15 1984 Queen's Bench Division

Hackney wrong to deny councillor access

Regina v Hackney (London Borough Council, Ex parte Gampier)

Before Mr Justice Lloyd

(Judgment delivered November 14) Hackney London Borough Council had acted unlawfully by denying the applicant, a Liberal councillor, access to the meetings and the documents of direct labour organization (DLO) subcommittees in that they had failed to ask themselves the correct question, namely, whether the applicant had a need to know information in order properly to perform his duties as a councillor and by denying the applicant such access the council reached a decision that no reasonable council could have reached on asking themselves the correct question.

Mr Justice Lloyd so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division and granted an application for judicial review of decisions of the council brought by the applicant, Mr David Bernard Gampier.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr David Pannick for the applicant; Mr Robert Cornwell for the council. MR JUSTICE LLOYD said that in May 1982, the applicant was elected a member of the Hackney London Borough Council for the Moorfields ward of Shoreditch. The council consisted of 30 Labour members, seven Liberals including the applicant, and three Conservatives.

The applicant was now leader of the Liberal party on the council. He was a member of the housing services committee, and the public services committee. He was also chairman of the Shoreditch district housing committee, one of six district subcommittees of the housing services committee.

The council decided on June 1, 1982 to create three new subcommittees of the public services committee. Two of them were charged with looking after the direct labour organizations employed by the council; one was to deal with building works, the other with engineering and transport.

The building DLO subcommittee was to exercise all the powers and duties of its parent committee, in relation to capital works, building maintenance and so on.

It was also to exercise the powers and duties of the parent committee in considering all policy and options relating to the building works labour organizations in their capacities as trading organizations, which of necessity should remain confidential, in order that they may operate effectively in

competition with private contractors.

Standing orders made provision for members of council to attend committees and subcommittees and to inspect documents.

On February 9, 1984, the applicant wrote making a request to the council to be allowed to attend DLO subcommittees. He said he had a valid and specific reason for making the request as a member of the parent committee and as vice chairman (as he was then) of the Shoreditch district housing committee. He did not receive any reply to that letter.

His Lordship was asked to review the decision of the council to deny the applicant access to meetings and documents of the DLO subcommittees.

It was conceded that an amendment to one of the standing orders did not affect the applicant's right to attend subcommittee meetings if he could not be "allowed to know". The council failed to take account of a relevant factor of all: accordingly the decision to exclude the applicant from access to the documents fell to be quashed.

It was conceded that the council had considered the applicant's individual need to know, the decision to exclude him was one which no reasonable council could have reached.

The very width of the prohibition showed conclusively that no reasonable council directing themselves in accordance with the principles stated in the *Birmingham* case could have reached the decision to exclude access to all subcommittee documents.

His Lordship was satisfied that the council acted unlawfully in reaching its decision, and that no reasonable council would have reached the conclusion they did, properly directing themselves in law. But his Lordship was not prepared to ascribe any improper motive.

None of the cases, were directly concerned with attendance at a meeting as distinct from access to documents. Nor was anything said in any of the cases about the right to attend committee or subcommittee meetings. But there was no logical distinction between access to documents and attendance at meetings.

As in the case of access to documents, the answer depended on whether the council were acting in the public interest in order to perform its duties properly.

Accordingly, the council's decision to exclude the applicant from subcommittee meetings had to be quashed.

Solicitors: Bates Wells & Braithwaite; Mr J. H. Byrne, Hackney.

other ground, he had demonstrated a "need to know".

The applicant could not perform his duties properly or effectively as a member of the council, or the public services committee, or as chairman of the Shoreditch district housing committee, without having access to the confidential documents and other documents of the DLO.

Assuming that the applicant had right of access to the documents at common law, was there any basis on which the court could now intervene?

The grounds on which a court would question an administrative decision were strictly limited. In reaching their decision to exclude the applicant from access to the subcommittee documents, the council had asked themselves the wrong question.

They had asked whether the proceedings of the subcommittees were confidential and whether they were. What the council should have asked was whether, notwithstanding the confidential nature of the subcommittee documents, the applicant had a "need to know".

The council failed to take account of a relevant factor of all: accordingly the decision to exclude the applicant from access to the documents fell to be quashed.

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Doubts over computer intelligence

By Pearce Watson Science Editor

The House of Commons has today voted to approve a bill which would give the government the power to require the disclosure of information from computer systems.

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GENERAL SYNOD

NCB attacked

Consensus need

Jobs initiative call

Policies challenged

Government lacks humanity, church leaders tell Synod

By Anthony Hodges and Sheila Beardsall

The Government's handling of the economy and the mining dispute was attacked as lacking humanity by church leaders during discussion of a report on economics before the Church of England General Synod in London yesterday.

The Bishop of Durham, making his maiden speech to the Synod, and the Bishop of Lincoln called on the Government to change its policies on monetarism and unemployment.

The Synod applauded Canon Peter Boulton, of York, who condemned the National Coal Board's industrial relations policy as old-fashioned, authoritarian, and calculated to upset the National Union of Mineworkers.

The Bishop of Lincoln, the Right Rev Simon Phipps, chairman of Industrial and Economic Affairs Committee, called for a political initiative to tackle unemployment.

The Government had had remarkable success in bringing down inflation, the side effect, which had not at first surfaced as a political issue, was severe unemployment, including long-term unemployment.

"I believe that it is not enough just to say, as the Government does, that the revival of the economy on the basis of the greater efficiency they have engendered, will produce the jobs required to reduce unemployment", he said.

"I do not believe the pursuit of the free market can bear the full implication of our unemployment situation. So I believe a political initiative is also required as a new context in which a free market may do its work."

"Many people, including many of the Government's supporters, would see that initiative as including a judicious element of reflation by creating work in the infrastructure."

He said he also had in mind a new consensus about the future. That would be about a serious commitment to technical change and about social policies to prevent undue hardship for those groups which would have to adjust as a result.

"It would be a consensus, he said, about exactly what sort of measure of paid work was likely to emerge and how to remunerate the thousands whose skills might not equip them for that work but who could do the work of a broadly social nature which cried out to be done."

"It would need to be a consensus about what sorts of work and working methods are likely to emerge", he said, "and about what sort of human and political issues this will raise in terms, not just of painful adjustment, but also of opportunity and hope."

The philosophy of a free market could be a useful economic tool, but it could not be made to symbolize a whole philosophy of life without doing damage, he said. Industrial

relations had to take into consideration the nature of men and women and not just the levels of wages and prices.

"Most important of all", he said, "is, when a nation is unavoidably faced with making painful changes, that the Government should seek to build up as great a climate of confidence and mutual understanding as may be possible within which those changes will be the more easily able to be faced."

"This must surely imply some measure of consultation and common ground with, among other parties, the trade unions. The dilemma of any government which makes the freeing of the market a key priority is that the trade unions are seen as one of the monopolies which obstruct its aims. The climate of confidence therefore cannot be built", the bishop said.

This coming change would bring with it the danger of a division in society. While making the economy more efficient, it would alienate the long-term unemployed who would not be able to contribute to it or enjoy their due share of the common weal.

"When a society, a nation, an institution, an industry, pulls together and not apart", he said, "something new emerges within it which is for the common best."

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, said that appeals for humane values, or concern for communities, or immediate responses to fears and sufferings, were liable to be dismissed as woolly as they ignored economic realities.

"We must therefore become a little more instructed about the alleged realities of economics", he said. "We are in danger of being told that the way we can love our neighbours is determined by economic realities."

There was an element of truth in that. If 30 per cent of our neighbours were unemployed, then a component of love for them would be facing up to the real possibilities of production, availability of resources, and other factors.

Humans were limited creatures with limited knowledge and good will, so it was not possible to be sure about our theorizing, modelling, and prescribing.

"Thus we have to face, and insist the public should face, the provisionality of our theories, including those about economic realities and the prescriptions we draw from them."

"If acting on monetarist principles steadily increases the number of the poor and makes the rich even richer then it must be challenged. It is no answer to say this is the only way forward," he said.

"This is as dogmatic as the claims of Marxist socialism about the necessity of the party to promote the good of the people so that bureaucratic inefficiency and totalitarian

violence are both necessary and justified.

"The costs of any policy", he said, "are part of the grounds for judging it and, possibly, of opposing it. A faith about economics or about politics which insists that all sorts of social costs and personal sufferings are justified now 'because we are surely right' is a false faith verging on an idolatry."

"So, as Christians and worshippers of God, we have to be ready to engage in these economic and political debates."

Theories about economics had become the expression of a faith and of a way of dealing with people. Christians could not afford to leave that faith and that commitment uncriticized or unchallenged.

Mr Charles Green, St Albans, said the report had a dimension missing and that was of the individual as a consumer. The consumer was often left to last in all the theorizing and analysis that went on, but he or she deserved far greater priority in considering the workings of the economy.

Canon Peter Boulton, vicar of Workshop and Prolocutor of the Convocation of York, said the Plan for Coal policy had achieved a real collaboration between the Government, the coal board, and the mining unions. More than 300 pits had

been closed by the Labour Government, but by negotiation and consultation and not by fiat.

So the introduction of an alien, harsh, old-fashioned and authoritarian form of industrial relations with the advent of Mr Ian MacGregor was not only well calculated to upset the NUM, it also completely shattered the industrial relations policy of the board (applause).

There was premature retirement of many valued and experienced managers at all levels, dismissing those most likely to understand the real problems of the strike.

Out of that system there was now a confrontational type of industrial relations where the right of managers to manage was regarded as so vital that the police forces of the whole country must be mobilized to make sure it works.

He said the miners were bewildered and felt let down by the change of policy.

Canon Boulton added that the church must continue to ensure that moral ends were achieved by moral means. That applied as even-handedly to Mr MacGregor and the Government as to the union leaders.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, welcomed the report as wise, balanced, and timely. He said that there seemed to be no real meeting point between the two political



The Very Rev John Churchill, Dean of Carlisle (left), the Very Rev Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's, and Canon Peter Boulton at the Synod (Photographs: Chris Harris)

thinking behind the coal board's industrial relations policy, than it had to stand self-condemned.

Canon Boulton added that the church must continue to ensure that moral ends were achieved by moral means. That applied as even-handedly to Mr MacGregor and the Government as to the union leaders.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, welcomed the report as wise, balanced, and timely. He said that there seemed to be no real meeting point between the two political

doctrines. One was based on the individual's entitlement to keep what he possessed and the other on the individual's right to a fair share in the distribution of wealth.

The flaw in both those theories was that each started with the concept of the individual in competition for a limited amount of goods. There was an individualism of the right and of the left.

What was lacking in both was precisely what the report made central, namely the notion of

community and common good.

The Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, said far more sympathetic understanding was needed of the miners' strike and when it was over a degree of healing would be needed.

The future was going to depend on whether we had the ability and humanity to heal what was inevitably such a harsh process.

The report was accepted.

New debate on women priests

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs
Correspondent

The General Synod is to decide today whether the time has come to implement its nine-year-old decision in favour of the principle of women priests. If the motion is carried, legislation altering the rules will be drafted to be brought back for further debate next year and the year after.

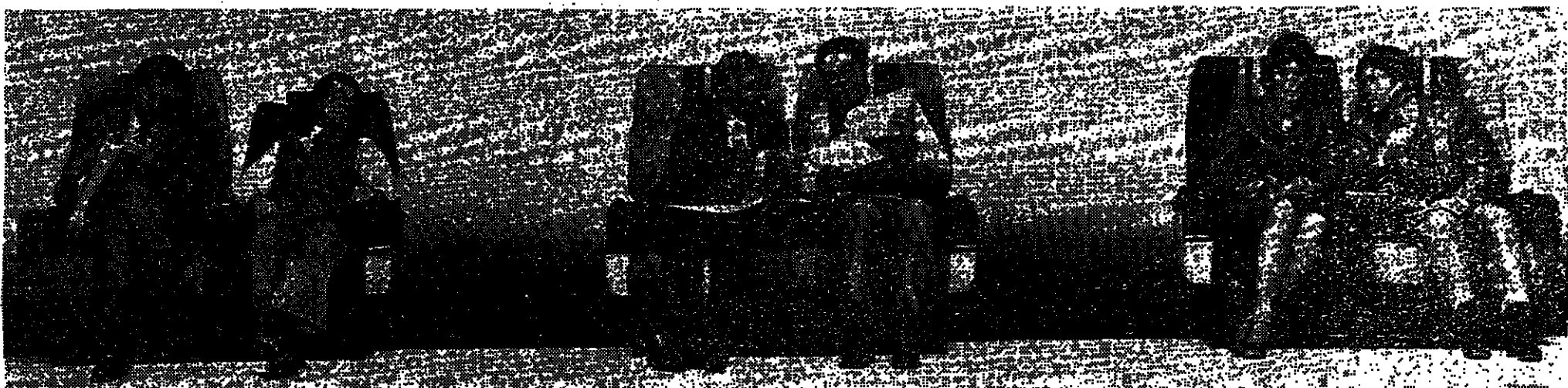
Women priests have been ordained in the Anglican churches of Canada, the United States and New Zealand. But in Canada they are not found in about one third of the dioceses, and the United States in about 40 per cent, because of local opposition or for other reasons.

Women have been ordained in Hongkong and in parts of Uganda, where each bishop has been left to make up his mind. A number of other provinces of the Anglican Communion, such as Kenya, Wales and Australia, are moving slowly towards ordaining women.

The degree to which a decision in the Church of England will influence other Anglican churches varies considerably.

Any final decision, in a year or two, to approve new legislation, with the consequent first dramatic ordination of women in the Church of England, would have a powerful symbolic effect on the rest of the Anglican Communion.

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Doubts on computer intelligence

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The idea that advanced computer systems will soon be able to think for themselves received something of a drubbing yesterday.

Yet the conviction that it will be possible to endow machines with thought is a view shared widely among psychologists and computer scientists. Furthermore, it is the belief spurring the spending of many tens of millions of pounds by governments in Japan, the United States and Europe, including Britain, in the race to build supercomputers for the 1990s.

There seems little doubt about the certainty of scientists and engineers working in this field. But their faith is not shared universally.

Cold water was poured on some of the current notions about artificial intelligence by Professor John Searle in the second of his Reith Lectures on BBC Radio 4, entitled "Minds, Brains and Science".

Professor Searle, a professor of philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, is used to rebutting claims which attribute anthropomorphic qualities, like behaviour, to machines.

His target is what he calls the extreme view of artificial intelligence, according to which the brain is just a digital computer and the mind is just a computer program.

In other words, the mind is to the brain as the program is to the computer hardware. Searle's proposition rests on a simple logical truth: syntax alone is not sufficient for semantics, and digital computers, by definition, have syntax alone.

"Whereas consciousness, thoughts, feelings, emotions and all the rest of it involves more than syntax", he concludes.

He says the argument does not mean that amazing advances in computer science will not be forthcoming. He also expects human behaviour to be simulated on computers more effectively than at present.

Informer is jailed for 4 murders

From Richard Ford
Belfast

A "loyalist" informer who has implicated more than 50 people in alleged terrorist offences was given four life sentences at Belfast Crown Court yesterday for sectarian murders carried out while he was a member of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

But Northern Ireland's Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lowry, said the four-time murderer must be given credit by the public for becoming a supergrass as, without his admissions, detectives would have been unable to connect him with most of the crimes.

John Gibson, aged 32, a painter, from east Belfast, who was also a battalion commander of the UVF, was jailed for life and given sentences totalling 1,762 years to run concurrently after admitting the murders of four Roman Catholics, conspiracy to murder, causing explosions, possession of bombs and guns, and belonging to the loyalist terrorist organization. He admitted 143 terrorist charges but denied a further 41.

Prison rules in Scotland 'out of date'

A call for prison rules in Scotland's penal establishments to be updated was made by the Inspector of Prisons in his annual report yesterday.

Mr Philip Barry said the rules under which penal establishments operated were some 30 years old and needed updating. "Many of the rules are anachronistic and have little relevance to today's needs".

One of the rules includes untried prisoners being allowed to have their own meals and an appropriate amount of drink brought into prisons. That dated back to 1952 when prison food was appalling.

He also complains that the conditions under which many remand and short-term inmates live are still unsatisfactory.



Euro Parliament's call on Commission to resign rejected as fit of pique

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The European Parliament flexed its flabby political muscle yesterday and hit out at the 14 members of the European Commission. It was not immediately obvious whether it had hit its target or whether it had, in fact, hit itself.

It decided by two votes that the Commission had been guilty of incompetence in administering the Community budget during 1982. It then proceeded to vote in a budget for 1985 which would cost some £1,800m more than is allowed under existing EEC rules. Part of the extra money would go on a pay increase for MEPs.

In the 1982 argument, Parliament voted on a report drawn up by Mrs Bodil Boserup, a Danish Communist elected on an anti-EEC ticket. She complained that the Commission had failed to follow Parliament's budget amendments, that it had failed to sell Christmas butter, that it had administered food aid badly and that it had transferred money for the British rebate to the Bank of England before Parliament released it.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, replied to each point in detail and accused Parliament of "the purest hypocrisy". Had the Commission followed mem-

bers' demands it would have added another £1,500m to Community spending that year, he said.

Several MEPs argued that Mr Tugendhat at least should resign, but he made it clear afterwards that he would stay on for the remaining six weeks of his term, unless Parliament succeeded in passing a motion to censure the entire commission.

"What we are dealing with is the result of the continuing saga of resentments and ill-feelings that have been moved by the whole business of the British rebate," he said.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, also refused to consider resignation. Parliament, he said, had chosen the wrong issue and the wrong adversary. It was venting on the Commission frustrations roused by the member states.

Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour group, nevertheless called for the resignation of the commission. She quoted Mr Tugendhat's words in 1977, when he told Parliament that any commission censure in this way would have to be replaced.

According to Mr Richard Simmonds, the Conservative spokesman on the report, Parliament had simply stamped

its foot in a fit of pique. Nothing would come of the vote, and the only likely reaction from the Commission would be to say "how pathetic they are".

Parliament then lumbered into a vote on over 700 amendments to the 1985 budget, which has been approved by the member states. This budget uses up all the money available to the Community and yet is not large enough to cover more than 10 months spending. Parliament's aim is to send back to the council a budget big enough to meet all costs.

It is also trying to win back control over the way Britain is to be compensated over its budget contributions. This points to a head-on row with the Council, and could lead to a rejection of the 1985 budget at its second reading next month.

Unlike the "fit of pique" ever since the 1982 figures, this rejection would create real difficulties for the new Commission, which takes over next year.

● PARIS: A French communist businessman, M Jean-Baptiste Doumeng has won a \$200m contract to sell 300,000 tonnes of Community butter to the Soviet Union, a spokesman for his Interagra organization said (Reuters reports).

Craxi makes it up with Kohl

From Peter Nicholas, Stress

An appeal to President Reagan to use his massive electoral victory to seek the reopening of negotiations with the Soviet Union emerged from the German-Italian summit here yesterday.

The delegates were led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister.

Herr Kohl is due to leave for Washington in a fortnight where he will see President Reagan. He will take with him the views of European governments, including Italy's, about the need for stimulating negotiations with the Russians on peace and disarmament.

The two leaders agreed on the usefulness of exploiting what Herr Kohl referred to as a new political phase.

Meanwhile Signor Giulio Andreotti and Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the two Foreign Ministers, devoted their time in separate meetings

almost entirely to Community matters.

They agreed on the need to complete negotiations for the treaty of Spain and Portugal by the end of the year, so that the Italian presidency of the Community could open next year to face new and constructive requirements.

On the question of wine which, with fisheries, is a principal obstacle to the completion of negotiations, they agreed that Italy should open discussions with France, the other member most affected. The object would be to find an arrangement by which Spain and Portugal could be fitted into the Community framework.

It was also agreed that during the six months of the Italian presidency, particular weight should be placed on technological collaboration and development.

Frequent references by both

Herr Kohl and Signor Craxi to what they described as the excellent state of relations between the two countries were intended to mark the final end of a quarrel on Germany's future which had followed a remark made in September by Signor Andreotti on the continued existence of two German states.

● STRASBOURG: Spain and Portugal will have to wait until next week to find out if the EEC can offer them final terms (Ian Murray writes).

These were supposed to have been worked out during two hard days of negotiations in Brussels this week. Instead, the talks achieved nothing.

In consequence, EEC Foreign Ministers will have to return to the subject in Brussels next Tuesday to make a further attempt to sort out a common position on fruit and vegetables, fishing rights and wine.

Nato's 'macho posturing' denounced by Trudeau

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the former Canadian Prime Minister, has delivered a stinging attack on Nato leaders, condemning them for "macho posturing" and deliberately avoiding discussion of the central questions of war and peace.

Accepting the Albert Einstein international peace prize, Mr Trudeau set out a number of proposals which Nato should consider, including renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons after reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on conventional force levels; a moratorium on deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe in return for equivalent Soviet reductions; and a ban on testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons.

As Mr Trudeau spoke, the Pentagon announced that the United States had conducted the first test flight of an anti-satellite weapon launched from an F15 fighter. The test of the warhead, which was not aimed at a target satellite or any object in orbit around the Earth, ignored a Soviet call for a moratorium on testing such devices. Moscow immediately denounced it as another step towards militarizing space.

In a sharp attack on his former Nato colleagues, Mr Trudeau said: "I bear solemn witness to the fact that Nato heads of state meet only to go

through the tedious motions of reading speeches drafted by others."

● BRUSSELS: Lord Carrington, the Nato Secretary-General, gave a warning yesterday that the alliance should not be dazzled by the "sex appeal" of new-technology weapons, thus neglecting basic defence improvements and changing its strategy (Reuters reports).

In a speech to parliamentarians at the North Atlantic Assembly, Lord Carrington defended Nato's adoption of a concept which envisages using futuristic conventional weapons to strike deep into Eastern Europe in response to a Warsaw Pact attack. But he emphasized that less fashionable basic defence needs such as improved ground facilities and artillery ammunition stocks were a priority.

Lake yields Nazi cash

Vienna (Reuters) - Austrian soldiers yesterday hauled weapons and forged British banknotes from the deep

Tipitsee lake, where they were dumped by the Nazis, Interior Ministry officials said.

The salvage came after sightings by Herr Hans Fricke, West German biologist, who has been researching the lake with a mini-submarine.

He said he had vast numbers of forged British pounds in the lake, rocket fuel, bombs and a missile launch pad. "The propellers of our submarine churned up clouds of banknotes that floated past in view. It was really a shock to see this piece of history lying in the lake," Herr Fricke said.

Man blamed for so-called natural disasters

By Tony Samstag

From the Ethiopian famine to the destructive tsunami, or tidal waves of the Pacific, so-called "natural" disasters are increasingly attributed to the works of man, according to a book published yesterday by Earthscan, the London-based environment and development information agency.

Noting that six times more people died from disasters during the 1970s than in the previous decade while the

number of disasters increased by only 50 per cent, Earthscan concludes that "people are changing their environment to make it more prone to disasters, and to make themselves more vulnerable".

Poor countries are most at risk, and in many cases inappropriate aid and development policies formulated by Western countries are implicated.

On average 63 Japanese die in each "disaster" that strikes their country; the Peruvian

Astronauts grab second satellite

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Shuttle astronauts yesterday completed a daring historic double by recovering the second of two wayward communications satellites. Satellites have never before been brought back to Earth for refurbishing and relaunching.

Astronaut Joseph Allen and Navy Commander Dale Gardner float out of the airlock shortly after 11am GMT as pilot David Walker parked Discovery 35ft from the Westar satellite in a repeat performance of Monday's recovery of the £33m (£27m) Falapa satellite.

Gardner used a jet backpack to fly to Westar, grab it with a specially designed grapple and guide it to the shuttle, where Allen helped him to secure it in the cargo bay. The triumph of the salvage mission was announced by Commander Frederick Hauck when he reported: "We have two satellites latched in the cargo bay."

Manoeuvring the 1,200lb payload was no problem in the weightlessness of space. Although man and machine were racing around the planet at 17,400 mph at an altitude of 224 miles.

Ground control woke the five astronauts, including a woman doctor, by playing the theme from the film, *For a Few Dollars More*. "That's a tribute to the day's activities, the capsule commentator in Houston told the astronauts as they prepared to complete their salvage."

Lloyd's of London has financed the operation hoping to recoup some of the \$180m it had to pay Indonesia and Western Union when Palapa and Westar went into useless orbits after being launched in February.

Discovery is due to return to Kennedy Space Centre, Cape Canaveral, tomorrow after an eight-day mission and 126 orbits.

Britain to attend Australian A-test inquiry

Sydney (Reuters) - Britain is to be represented at an Australian inquiry into Britain's atomic test programme in the 1950s and 1960s, the inquiry commission was told yesterday.

Lawyers assisting the Royal Commission investigating the tests said Britain would also release and declassify a large number of documents on the tests.

The inquiry was set up by the Australian Government in July in the wake of widespread controversy over alleged effects of radioactive fallout

The Nicaragua crisis



Battle training: Girl students in Managua learn to advance under fire as part of Nicaragua's anti-invasion alert

US flexes muscles in Honduras

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The United States is carrying out seven separate military exercises in Honduras as a deliberate attempt to show the left-wing Government in Nicaragua that, in the words of a Pentagon spokesman, "they should not have any designs on their neighbours".

Three of the exercises began the day after last week's Presidential election, a few hours after Administration officials had raised the scare about the possible delivery of MIG-21 combat aircraft to Nicaragua.

Although the scale of the manoeuvres is smaller than that of the massive "Granadero" exercise in Honduras earlier this year, there are now more US military exercises taking place on land and sea in

Central America than at any time since the Reagan Administration took office.

They form part of a concerted plan to increase diplomatic and military pressure on the Sandinista Government. On Tuesday the Administration stepped up its war of words against Managua by comparing the situation following recent Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua to the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and by suggesting that Nicaragua may be considering attacks against neighbouring Honduras or El Salvador.

Although American officials continue to deny that the US has any plans to invade Nicaragua or to interfere with arms shipment going to that country, they have, through a

series of bellicose statements over the past few days, made it clear that the US is ready to resort to military action if it is felt that its security interests are threatened by Nicaragua's arms build-up.

US sources said that in recent weeks Nicaragua has received attack helicopters, surface-to-air missiles, fast patrol boats and subsonic aircraft.

The tough language emanating from the White House and the Pentagon also appears to be directed as much at the US Congress as it is at the left-wing leading in Managua.

According to one congressional aide specializing in Central American affairs, the Administration is preparing the ground to press its case for a

resumption of covert aid to the anti-Sandinista insurgents, known as "Contras", early in the New Year.

Shortly before it recessed in October, Congress approved \$28m aid for the "Contras" for the current fiscal year, but stipulated that it could not be used unless Congress renewed its approval at the end of February.

The Administration wants to persuade Congress to unlock this cash now.

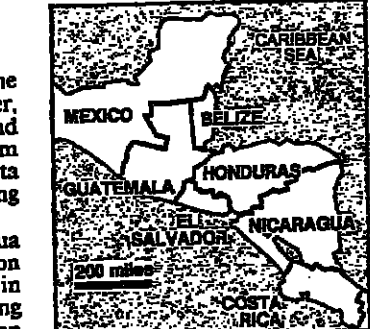
Congress is in recess and it is hard to assess whether the Administration's drum-beating is having much impact. The aide said he doubted that it was, but there would probably be a sharp change of mood in Nicaragua were to take receipt of MIGs.

Managua denies it would ever invade

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, has described as "cynical and absurd" accusations from Washington that the Sandinista Government may be preparing to invade Honduras.

"Not only would Nicaragua not threaten another country on principle, but obviously it is in no condition to do so. How long could Nicaragua sustain an intervention against another country? Two hours? Three hours? The consequences would be swift and disastrous," he told a press conference in Managua yesterday.



"The United States is certainly aware of the fact that even if Nicaragua had a Government as adventurous and irresponsible as the Reagan Administration we could not get away with it, so we cannot do it."

"We know quite well that if we were to take this type of action and transform ourselves into aggressors of another country we would be serving the pretext that Mr Reagan has always been looking for on a silver platter."

"It is really a shame that a Government which represents a people that I believe are peace-loving and fair-minded should stoop so low as to try to justify its criminal behaviour by such infamous lies."

Señor D'Escoto said that in order for Washington to carry

out its own interventionist plans it had to demonstrate that Nicaragua was an inflexible country which could not coexist with its neighbours. Yet it was the US which continued to be "the only real obstacle to peace in central America".

● SAN JOSE: Liberal Nicaraguan opposition leaders in Costa Rica now say they have evidence of and are opposed to plans for US military action against the Sandinista Government (Martha Honey writes).

Aides to Señor Arturo Cruz, the political opposition leader, and Señor Eden Pastora, the rebel leader said they flatly oppose any US military action

Self-help drought fund proposed to OAU

Addis Ababa (Reuters) -

Algeria called on African states yesterday to set up a fund to fight the devastating effects of a drought that has cut an arc of destruction from Senegal in the west to Kenya in the east and Mozambique in the south.

Algeria made the call at an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit here. According to Ethiopian officials, some seven million people are threatened with famine.

Conference sources said the Algerian proposal was tabled yesterday morning and was being debated at a session devoted to Africa's worsening plight.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says that more than 30 countries in Africa need food aid, 26 of them critically, because of falling food output and drought.

Algeria also called for a fresh meeting of OAU foreign and finance ministers to speed up implementation of the organization's economic blueprint for

the continent, the 1980 Lagos plans of action, the sources said.

This proposes creating an African common market by the year 2000 and plans to make the continent self-sufficient in food, something that seems a distant dream at present.

It also calls for more trade among African countries. At present less than 4 per cent of commerce on the continent is among African states. The rest is with the developed world, according to the International Monetary Fund.

The Algerian proposal said drought was the most urgent challenge and Algeria offered to donate the first \$10m (£7.7m) towards the new fund. The African states would launch the fund and other countries could join later.

OAU's interim Secretary-General, Mr Peter Onu, lamented this week that per capita food output in Africa fell by 11 per cent between 1970 and 1980, while the population increased by 3.1 per cent in the same period.

Mr Adebayo Adedeji, a top African economist estimated African debt at \$150 billion, delegates said.

Leading article, page 17.

Britain to attend Australian A-test inquiry

Sydney (Reuters) - Britain is to be represented at an Australian inquiry into Britain's atomic test programme in the 1950s and 1960s, the inquiry commission was told yesterday.

Lawyers assisting the Royal Commission investigating the tests said Britain would also release and declassify a large number of documents on the tests.

The inquiry was set up by the Australian Government in July in the wake of widespread controversy over alleged effects of radioactive fallout

Cholera kills 700 in four countries

Dakar - A serious cholera epidemic now affecting West Africa continues to spread (Susan MacDonald writes).

Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger are badly hit and the epidemic has also spread to Senegal.

The first cases were diagnosed in June. It is estimated that up to 700 people have died so far. Last month, Mali's Minister of Health, Mr Ngolo Traore, appealed for international help.

In Senegal no official announcement has so far been made. However, it is known that there are cases in the north and east. Foreign embassies are advising immediate vaccination.

It is thought that the Ministry of health's reluctance to make an official announcement is due to a fear of panic among the population.

Tavellers from Mali speak of a steady increase in the number of cases and deaths, among them some Europeans.

Menaka's challenge to Rajiv

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian opposition parties began the laborious task yesterday of getting their act together in time for the general election called for Christmas Eve.

A meeting of party officials sponsored by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr N T Rama Rao, decided to press for one opposition candidate in each seat to fight the Congress (I) Government candidates to avoid splitting the non-Congress vote.

At the same time Mrs Menaka Gandhi, the estranged sister-in-law of the new Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that in the Amethi constituency of Uttar Pradesh at least there will be only one opposition candidate. She said yesterday that all other parties had agreed that she should be that candidate. The Congress candidate there is Mr Rajiv Gandhi himself.

Mr Rama Rao had suggested a core grouping of six opposition parties to provide a focus for other parties, but yesterday's meeting at Andhra Pradesh Kisan Singh of Chowdhury Charan Singh of Mr Sharad Pawar, and the opposition DMK party from Tamil Nadu, as well as Telegu Desam, Dr Farooq Abdullah from the Kashmir National Conference arrived late, but associated himself with the message.

The most significant message



Honoured memory: Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his wife Sonia paying their respects at the memorial to Mr Gandhi's grandfather, Pandit Nehru, on the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth

the general secretary of Mr Rama Rao's party, Telugu Desam, said that the dominant party in each state would be expected to initiate the discussions. The parties attending included the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party of Chowdhury Charan Singh of Mr Sharad Pawar, and the opposition DMK party from Tamil Nadu, as well as Telegu Desam, Dr Farooq Abdullah from the Kashmir National Conference arrived late, but associated himself with the message.

The most significant message

Raison unhappy with Unesco

By Patricia Clough

Britain must maintain pressure for reform of Unesco, the politicization and improve the efficiency of the organization, "they have not achieved much... we believe there is a long way to go".

Mr M'Bow's management had certainly changed its attitude "but the proof of the pudding has to be in the eating".

The Government would choose between two options. They could give notice of withdrawal, which would take effect after Unesco's conference in Sofia next October and could be rescinded if the results were satisfactory. Alternatively, it could stay in, continue to work for reform and revise its position after Sofia.

Mr Raison emphasized that Britain had not considered leaving because of the United States. Washington had acted on its own and had made little effort to persuade its allies to follow.

The Government had not tried to influence the Americans because "they have made up their mind to go to the end of the year and they are unlikely to change it".

The West German delegate to Unesco, Herr Alfred Vestries, said he was very happy at the prospect of British and US withdrawal. "When you are outside, you have lost your voice," he said. "You cannot improve anything," he said.

Bomb wave hits Chile despite state of siege

Santiago (Reuters) - Sixteen bombs exploded in seven Chilean cities in the first attacks since President Pinochet declared a state of siege throughout the country.

Three passers-by were injured when a bomb strapped to a lamp post went off in Rancagua. Two other bombs there damaged a newspaper office and a court.

In the capital, bombs shattered windows of two banks, an office, and a taxi. Concepcion, Curico, Valparaiso, Coronel and Vina del Mar also had bomb blasts.

Pretoria replies

Johannesburg - South Africa's reply to recent Angolan proposals to end the conflict in southern Angola and Namibia will be given to the United States in talks today in Pretoria.

Consulates go

Ottawa (Reuters) - Canada is to close its embassy in Burkina Faso and four consulates in New Orleans, Bordeaux, Birmingham and Rio de Janeiro, to save funds.

Seoul battle

Seoul (Reuters) - Riot police using tear gas besieged about 100 students occupying the offices of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party to press demands for full democracy.

Chess rest

Moscow (Reuters) - Anatoly Karpov, the champion, called a time-out in his marathon world chess title battle against Garry Kasparov, postponing the start of the twenty-fourth game until tomorrow. Karpov leads 4-0.

Bourguiba up

Tunis (AP) - President Bourguiba of Tunisia, in hospital with a heart problem was allowed up for the first time in nine days.

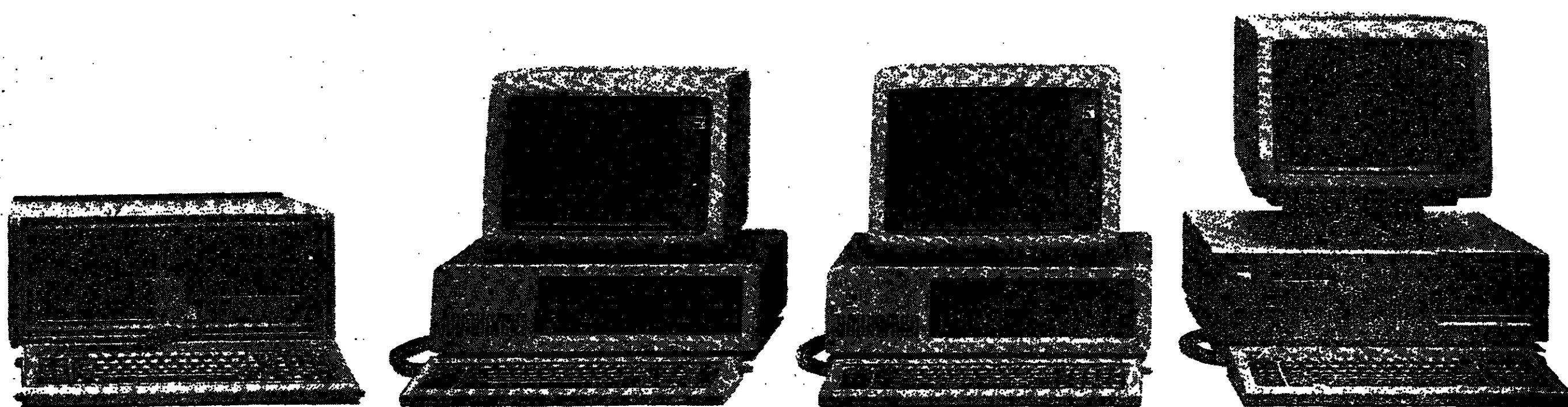
Store gutted

Jakarta (Reuters) - The top nine floors of the 14-storey Sarinah's store, one of Jakarta's best known buildings, were gutted in the city's fifth big blaze in three weeks.

Pied-a-terre

Moscow (Reuters) - A five-storey block of flats near Sverdlovsk crashed in ruins just before the first occupants moved in because of shoddy construction, *Trud* reported. Five engineers were fined heavily.

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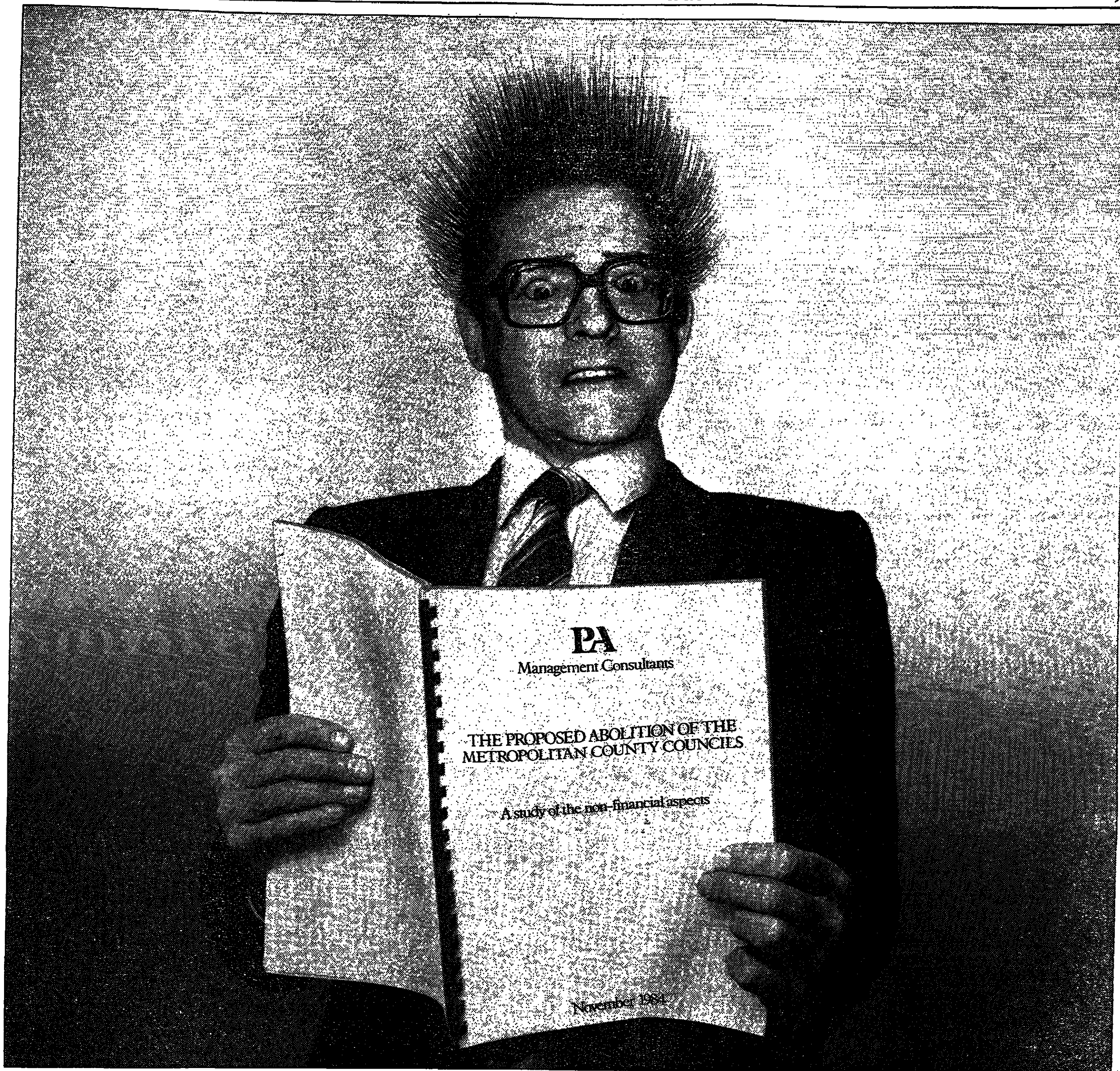
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THE P.A. MANAGEMENT REPORT: OUT NOW.

When Kenneth Baker was unexpectedly thrust into the limelight as the Government's replacement abolition minister, he had the unruffled air of a man who knew what he was talking about.

But, after less than three months in his unfamiliar, high-profile role, Mr Baker has already begun to look less than sure about his new high-risk portfolio.

And this week, his arrogant complacency is being put to the test, with the publication of a new independent study into the Government's abolition plans by internationally renowned P.A. Management Consultants.

Asked to analyse the Government's repeated assertion that abolition of the metropolitan county councils, "will bring benefits to the users of local services because the councils responsible for those services will be more accessible and responsive to their needs" P.A. applied the same methodology they have successfully used time and again when reviewing the organisational structure of major private sector clients.

Their verdict? "We have been unable to find a single service where the quality of service to the local elector is likely to be improved as a result of the change in structure. In many cases, we believe there will be a marked decline in quality."

But lower standards of service are just one consequence of the Government's ill-conceived proposals to interfere with local authority services in the major conurbations. During the next week or so, before the Government's main abolition bill is introduced to Parliament, Mr Baker should consider some of P.A.'s other findings.

"It is apparent that the Government accepts that most major metropolitan county council services, including all the major ones, need to be carried out at county rather than district level"

"Full responsibility is only being passed to metropolitan district councils for a few, relatively minor services. This is far from being a straightforward 'streamlining' of the existing structure."

"Countywide co-operation and co-ordination will be much more difficult than at present, and much energy will be expended merely to obtain some degree of co-ordination rather than on maintaining the standard of service provided."

"The new structure will also be less accountable to local people than at present... the substantial and increased role for central government means an inevitable loss of local accountability and increased centralisation of decision-making."

"Both increased complexity and reduced accountability will tend to reduce service quality. We do not believe that voluntary joint arrangements are likely to create as effective a means of providing a specific local service as the present structure. In many cases they will quickly break down."

"The central weakness of the new structure lies in its failure to provide as effective a method of resolving inevitable conflicts. Instead, the proposed structure will tend to institutionalise conflict."

Powerful arguments, based on more than four months of intensive research and studies by P.A.

The question is: Will Mr Baker try to ignore P.A.'s findings, just as his predecessor, Patrick Jenkin, spent his last six months as local government minister pretending that he had never heard of Coopers and Lybrand.

(It was they, of course, who earlier this year produced the devastating independent report on the likely financial implications of abolition.)

Coopers found, after extensive investigations, that rather than save metropolitan ratepayers up to £120 million a year, as Mr Jenkin claimed, abolition could cost those unfortunate ratepayers an additional £60 million per annum.

Significantly the Government has not seen fit to justify its own proposals. Because it knows full well what the outcome will be.

Which perhaps is why, even now - just a few days before its main bill is due to appear - ministers and their civil servants have still not produced any evidence to support their dubious claims.

And why P.A.'s report concludes: "We believe there is little doubt that if the proposals are enacted in their present form, Parliament will be considering further changes to the metropolitan local government system within the next decade."

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Abbeyfield

Home from home success that began in Bermondsey

The Abbeyfield Society is the largest provider of shared housing for the elderly who are no longer willing or able to live alone.

Ross Davies writes on the society's first 25 years

This year marks the Silver Jubilee of the Abbeyfield Society, a movement which prides itself on being the country's largest provider of shared housing for the elderly.

At this moment, there are 561 Abbeyfield local societies, who between them have bought or built and now operate, 888 family-sized houses, each with a resident cook/housekeeper, and each spelling home to seven or so residents, 6,800 people in all.

But these figures may already be out of date, for such is the momentum of the Abbeyfield movement that a new society is affiliated to the national headquarters in Potters Bar, or a new house opened, at the rate of about one a week. Were funds not so short in this Jubilee Year, the Abbeyfield movement would be expanding twice as fast.

The Abbeyfield Society, whose patrons are the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Frithland, takes its name from a road in Bermondsey where the founders of the first local society met in the late 1950s.

The idea behind that society, as behind all the autonomous local groups affiliated to the national society, is that people should help their older neighbours, those who are "neither willing nor able to live alone."

Mr Noel Burdett, the national chairman, says the typical Abbeyfield resident is "far from wanting full care in a

residential home, but beyond being able to shop and cook in a sheltered flat or in his or her own home."

The chairman of the national society's development committee, Brian Walsh Atkins, says: "If you can imagine the dilemma of the old person who has only those two choices, an independence hard to sustain or a degree of care that is obtrusive and far more than is required, there is an enormous gap."

"It's the gap we're in, and we're the only people who are."

The average age of an Abbeyfield resident is about 80. Women outnumber men by more than national average. This, says one Abbeyfield volunteer, is because "when

one of an old couple dies, if it's dad who dies, mother is usually better able to cope for herself, or the daughters think so - and may not want her in the kitchen."

"If it's dad who's left, he has to be taken in by the family because he isn't trained to look after himself."

Each Abbeyfield resident has a bed-sitting room of his or her own. This is furnished with the possessions they bring with them, in order both to be home and so that no two rooms need look alike. Each room has a sink-unit, kettle and electric ring so people can make their own breakfast and hot drinks, although lunch and

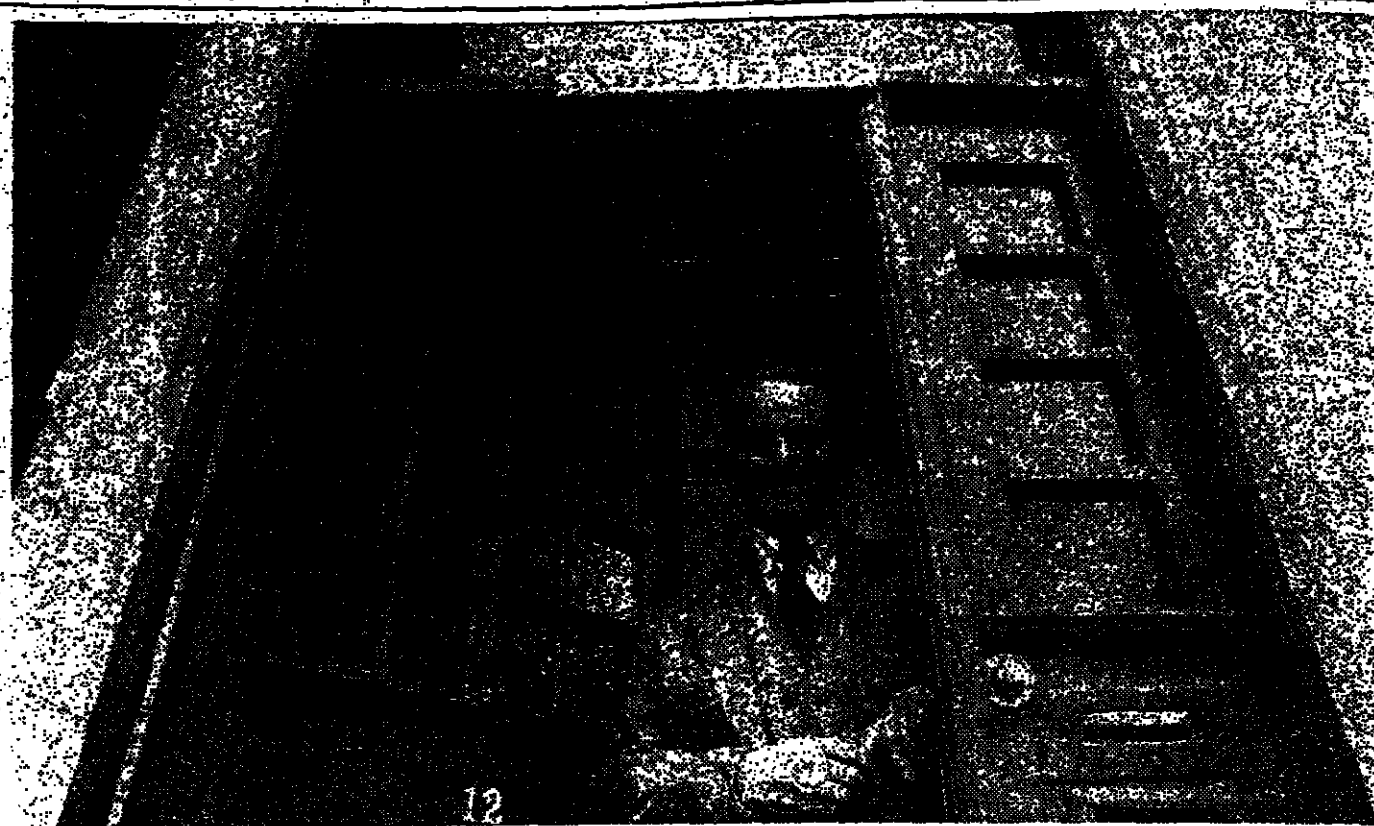
supper are eaten in a communal dining-cum-sitting room. Besides the resident cook/housekeeper's flat, most Abbeyfield houses also have a guest room.

As important as the mixture of privacy, company and care in each house is the philosophy underlying Abbeyfield. This proclaims that the residents are not some colony planted in the district, but as far as possible a collection of local people now able to lead the life of the area more fully.

Local volunteers also form the steering committee that fund each venture, as do those who sit on the executive committee which manages the affairs of the local society, the house committee which manages the day-to-day life of the house, and the Friends' committees which raise funds.

Abbeyfield organisers tend to be older professional people, but not all of them are. The local society in Bangor, Gwynedd is run by the student's union of the University College of North Wales.

Residents pay an average depending on room size, of £50 a week all found, more than the old age pension, but the DHSS



This is the Abbeyfield welcome... from Christopher Buxton, president and a founder member of the Society, at the Chiswick home in West London.

is happy to provide the rest, if necessary. "We have evolved the cheapest way of housing old people, whether in capital or revenue terms, that anybody has yet invented," says one volunteer.

So far, costs have been kept this low for two reasons. One is the vast amount of time and skill provided free by the volunteers, perhaps 10,000 of them, whether at local regional or national level. The other is that, until this year, local societies did not have to pay high interest rates to acquire, build or rehabilitate houses.

In the early days, houses were financed by local authority mortgages, many of them now paid off. The movement's expansion was threatened when, about ten years ago, house prices and interest rates went up very rapidly. But at about the same time, the Housing Act 1974 came to the rescue, with a system of grants routed through the Housing Corporation and local authorities.

Ten years on, however, history is repeating itself, and so far no saviour is in sight. Government cuts on Housing Act finance have reduced the grants paid to Abbeyfield societies from £6.7m in 1983/4 to £4.5m in 1984/5. This is enough to fund less than half the 100 of so Abbeyfield projects local groups want to start.

Turn to page 12

For one woman, the days of loneliness are over

"I still feel as if I'm at home - there's that sort of atmosphere about it."

"It" is one of two adjoining houses operated by the local Abbeyfield society in Bromley, a London commuter suburb 16 minutes by train from Victoria station.

It has been "home" since the purpose-built house was opened (by Countess Mountbatten) in January for Mary Jones, who is 82, a retired primary school head teacher and a widow without children.

Before that, home for Mrs Jones had been a retirement flat in Worthing. She is an active, lively woman and in Worthing she had friends, visitors and interests. The arthritis in her knee grew worse, but on the scale of human misery in present-day Britain, there are many far, far worse off.

Mrs Jones, who is an acute and reasonable woman, would be the first to acknowledge this - except that it is of little comfort if you're deeply lonely. "I've lived on my own since 1960. I hated living on my own, loathed it from the first day," she told me.

She heard of Abbeyfield through a nephew who is a committee member, and says of her new home: "You can go away from here, and when you come back, everyone greets you, everybody's so glad to see you - we go to each other's rooms and have a chat if we feel lonely."

The two elements vital to the happiness of the household, Mrs Jones said, are the right live-in cook/housekeeper, and a group of residents able to give and take.

The choice of residents and of cook/housekeeper alike is the responsibility of the house committee, a group of outsiders whose chairman is Mrs Jean Ross, a housewife married to a local architect.

"We have to turn down a lot of people who write to us because they will leave it to the last minute, and then they're either too old or too ill."

A common reason for this delay is that is that however lonely someone gets, he or she finds it very hard to give up their own home.

"It is very traumatic, but once they come here, and get over that hump, they don't have

to worry if the tiles are falling off the roof or the tap needs a new washer."

The person most important in seeing the newcomer over the hump, Mrs Ross continued, is the cook/housekeeper.

In the house where Mrs Jones and her nine fellow residents live, this is Mrs Peggy Tilley, who also lives on the premises, where she has a four-room flat.

"One of the main things you need in this job is a sense of humour," she said. Old people are usually very miserable when they're just given up their homes.

Mrs Tilley brings with her not only a sense of humour, but her skill as a professional cook - much valued by Mrs Jones and her friends. But the executive and house committees prize above rubies and experience she brings from her previous appointment, for she was the resident at Bromley's first house, opened three years ago.

A sense of humour is something that the founder-chairman of the Abbeyfield (Bromley) executive committee was struggling to regain the day I called.

The Rev Brian Ash, vicar of St Augustine's, Bromley Common, said: "I'm a very sad man today; I'm just about to lose our third project because the Government won't play ball."

He explained that an Abbeyfield sympathiser was prepared to sell an ideal house to the society at a price less than that being offered by a property developer.

The society's proposals and the necessary grant had been approved by both the Department of the Environment and by the London Borough of Bromley. But now the local authority was reneging in response to the Government's request for "voluntary" restraint on capital spending.

It now looks as if a lot of time, trouble, money are going to be wasted and old people's hopes were about to be disappointed, and the house is likely to go to the property developer.

"We could fill that house twice over, tomorrow," said Mr Ash.

This is without doubt the biggest "hump" Mr Ash and his executive committee have had to get over, but it is by no means the first.

His first contact with the Abbeyfield movement came about ten years ago, when he and his wife moved to Bromley and to a house too small to accommodate both them and Mrs Ash's mother. She, however, was offered a place by a long-established Abbeyfield in the neighbouring district of Beckenham.

Mr Ash then decided to spread the Abbeyfield gospel to Bromley, a bold move in 1973/4 when house prices, mortgage rates and building costs were skyrocketing.

Nonetheless, under the Housing Act of 1974 grants began to replace mortgage finance. Mr Ash formed a steering committee of local professional people and in due course a sympathiser offered them their first house, a detached property with enough room for seven bedrooms and a flat for the housekeeper.

The property also had a garden big enough to contain a second, purpose-built house. The committee was able successfully to apply for a grant to convert the first property, opened three years ago, and to build the second.

It took Mr Ash and the committee eight years' work; many fruitless searches for suitable premises, several gazumping and sacked builders to open the first house.

Yet, he says, "When people come into an Abbeyfield house and they're reasonably fit and active, they live longer, stay healthier - and much happier."

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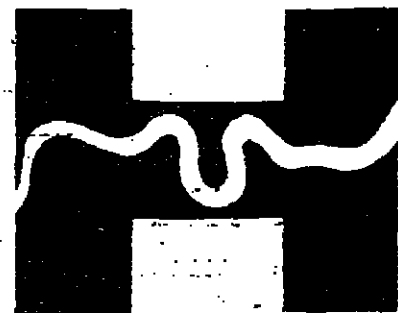
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Residents of the Abbeyfield House in Bromley. Left to right: Vi Colwell, Hilda Darno, Dolly Mills, Trudy Mills, Hilda Sutton, Peggy Tilley (cook/housekeeper), Mary Jones, Daisy Edwards and Nelly Godfrey



Tim Leigh, smiles at the thought of being the "forbidden" gardener at Bromley

The importance of 'extra care'

Abbeyfield societies up and down the country are caring for more people than ever before. But some are also stepping up the amount of care they can offer patients who become frail.

Two of the earliest local groups, in Morecambe and in Edinburgh, are now multi-house societies and have been able successfully to experiment with what is called "extra care" as opposed to the normal Abbeyfield service, which is called "supportive care".

Observing that some Abbeyfield residents as they got older required 24-hour care, and yet reluctant to send them outside to residential nursing homes, the volunteers searched for an alternative. They hit upon the idea of opening larger houses, with around twice as many residents (up to a maximum of about 20). These houses proved to be the best compromise between being able to afford a staff/resident help ratio of 1:1, as opposed to the normal approximation of 1:7 - yet without getting so big as to be institutional.

six more being built and six or seven extra care wings being built on to established supportive care houses.

That gives Abbeyfield something like 560 people in extra care, the only constraint to further expansion being financial. The demand is certainly there.

Mr Charles observes that there are likely to be another 500,000 people between the age of 75 and 85 over the next ten years, an increase of one third. Taking about one in ten of

those 500,000 as a potential "constituency" of another 50,000 people out there, or seven times more than the entire Abbeyfield community.

Opinions differ as to whether the 560 or so places on offer in extra care are enough to meet demand. Some say there are enough, but they are not always where they are most needed. Mr Charles thinks between 10 and 20 more houses are needed right now.

The mistakes people make

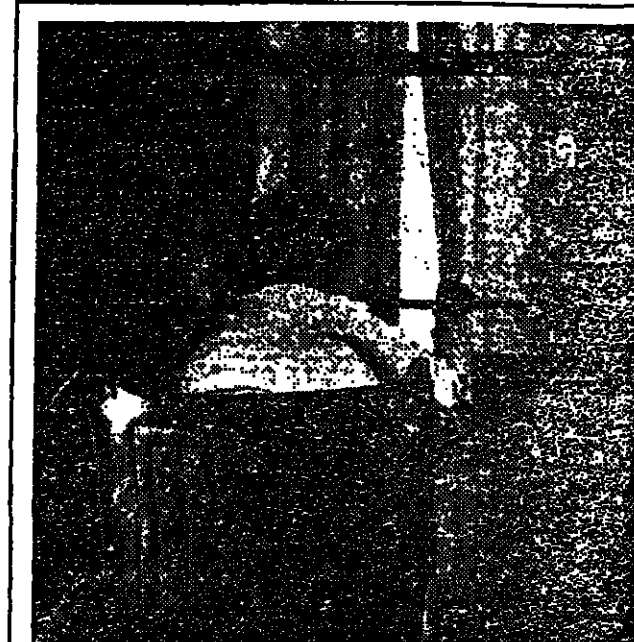
The extra care concept is now being studied by many groups, and is being encouraged nationally by Dr. Beric Wright, an Abbeyfield Society vice-chairman, a consultant architect, Mr Geoffrey Salmon, and the national secretary, Mr Desmond Charles.

"A lot of people," Mr Charles said, "fall into the big mistake of assuming that everybody who gets very old is automatically frail and needs extra care: they don't."

If anything, he went on, between one in five and one in eight would need extra care before death. People perk up, physically and mentally, on entering an Abbeyfield "supportive care" house. "We reckon we put ten years on most of the people who come in."

Most of these, in turn, die quietly in their beds, or at the onset of an obviously terminal illness, in hospital.

Mr Charles said: "We have 22 extra care houses now, with



For her, Christmas Day is the longest day of the year.

For too many old people, Christmas morning brings nothing but the promise of another day of loneliness. No wonder the hours drag by so cruelly.

It's a tragic situation. And one we urgently need your help to change.

Your donations will help establish Day Centres and provide Mini buses for lonely old people so that they can meet and make friends with others in the same position.

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Help the Aged Christmas Appeal

Why more volunteers are needed to give the personal touch

Ask an Abbeyfield worker which commodity is needed most and the answer is likely to be either "money" or "help".

It was while discussing which volunteer workers are needed most with Mrs Joan Ross, who is the chairman of the Abbeyfield (Bromley) house committee, that her point was suddenly made for her.

"He's a naughty boy," Mrs Ross said, looking through the window of the resident's lounge and into the garden, where an old man was cleaning up a clump of dahlias.

"You see him holding his back?" she said. "He's been forbidden to work in the garden. He's supposed to be seeing a specialist this week."

'An awful lot of jobs'

This "boy" is a resident of one of the two Bromley houses, an 84-year-old widower and former postal worker, Mr Tim Leigh.

Mrs Ross made as to go out into the garden and tick him off, but Mr Leigh now straightened up and made his way slowly into the house.

I joined him in his room, and asked him why he had ventured out into the garden.

"There's an awful lot of jobs," he said. "I've got some primulas to split up because

they're taking up too much room in the rockery, and the wind's blown some of the dahlias sky-high."

Mr Leigh told me that in the three years he had been living in the Bromley Abbeyfield, the garden had been his speciality but for the last three months he had found the going harder.

There wasn't the money to employ a gardener, and while a member of the committee came around to do the really heavy job of mowing and rolling the large lawn, there just weren't enough volunteers around to take the strain off Mr Leigh. He asked if he didn't. Talking once more to Mrs Ross, the house

committee chairman, it became clear that in Bromley, as with other Abbeyfields, the "big volunteer shortage" is not of organizers (or what one national official calls "professional committee people") but of what could be called "the personal touch."

Because Abbeyfield residents tend to be livelier and less withdrawn than less fortunate people of the same age, they value outside contacts all the more.

This is so, even though family and friends visit from time to time. The day I arrived, for example, the fitter residents were waiting for the arrival of a minibus driven by Dennis

Kendall, a volunteer helper, who is a retired headmaster prepared to take everybody to Sheffield Park for the day.

Mr Ross said: "There are lots of things I can think of that people could volunteer for, just occasionally."

'Nice to sit and talk'

She spoke of the sort of resident who, while mentally as active as ever, might nonetheless be forced by illness to spend long periods in her room "bored out of her mind by the inactivity."

"How nice to have someone

to come here once in a while, just to sit down and talk to such a lady."

Mrs Ross continued: "My trouble is that is that I have to go and see all the residents, so I can't spend an awful long time with any of them."

Taking somebody out in a car, perhaps to go shopping, to the chiropodist or to the optician - all are on Mrs Ross's list of "things people don't think of until they're working with old people."

She went on: "There are all sorts of silly, little things which it would be nice to have the volunteers to do - and it wouldn't take each volunteer an awful, long time."

The society goes back to its roots

Continued from page 10

The cuts are coming at a time when more and more groups are competing for the money. "It's a double squeeze", the national society says.

While the movement hopes the Government will relent in 1985/6, steps for self-help are already being taken. The movement is pressing the Government to allow local societies to borrow on the open market to

top up the available Housing Act finance. Even if this comes off, the result could be to double the weekly cost to residents of houses built or rehabilitated this way.

One hope of lightening the burden on the old people is to appeal for more gifted income from charitable trusts as well as

from individuals and corporations, thus reducing the amount borrowed.

Meanwhile, in this Silver Jubilee year, the Abbeyfield movement is both going back to its roots and branching out. Having started in the East End, local societies have spread fastest in the suburbs, small

towns and countryside. Abbeyfield officials are keen to encourage more developments in the inner cities.

Here there is great need, but a shortage of volunteers with organisational and managerial skills. A starting point may come from the minority communities, who have a tradition

of self-help and may see the Abbeyfield system as a way of dealing with the breakdown of the extended family.

Lastly, at the moment that the Abbeyfield movement is again under great strain in its birthplace, the idea is taking off overseas. The first Abbeyfield house was opened recently in Eire, and others are now planned for Australia and South Africa.

Working together, succeeding together

The Housing Corporation congratulates the Abbeyfield Society on 25 years providing homes, security and companionship for elderly people. We are glad to contribute to their work and look forward to many more years of co-operation.

Half a million homes

The Housing Corporation funds the building and renovation of homes by housing associations, who have provided over half a million homes for rent and sale.

Provided through voluntary effort

Abbeyfield societies are among the 2,600 non-profit making associations we support. Run by voluntary committees, they provide homes of a good standard for people in housing need.

For elderly people

There are now 10 million people over retirement age in Britain. Many housing associations, like Abbeyfield, are helping to meet their varied housing needs.

The homes we fund help elderly people maintain independence within a caring community. For some a self-contained home with warden and alarm system is ideal - either rented or bought through low cost home ownership schemes. Others prefer shared housing. We are also funding housing for frail elderly people who need more support. Last year we approved £141m for sheltered and shared housing for the elderly, including 48 Abbeyfield projects.

For those in housing need

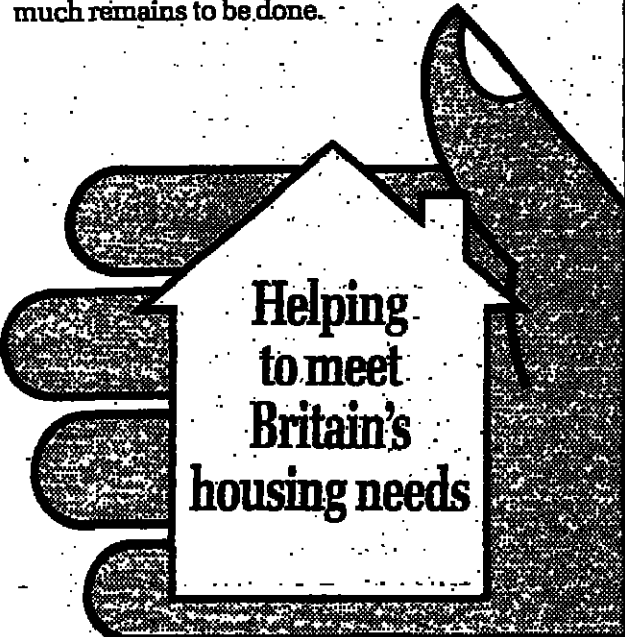
Almost 30% of our expenditure goes towards housing designed for the elderly, but this is not our only concern. Thousands of physically handicapped people live in inadequate homes. Many mentally handicapped people need housing, as well as people recovering from mental illness or drug addiction and women who suffer violence at home.

Serious problems of homelessness exist among single people. Many families and couples cannot find a suitable home at a price they can afford. In 1983/84 we approved funding for 21,901 new fair rent homes (including hostels) and 7,549 homes for low cost purchase, to help meet these needs.

Achieved through partnership

Backed by government, we support voluntary effort in partnership with local and health authorities, charities and the private sector. Our aim is to make the best use of the resources available to us, providing homes for those who most need them.

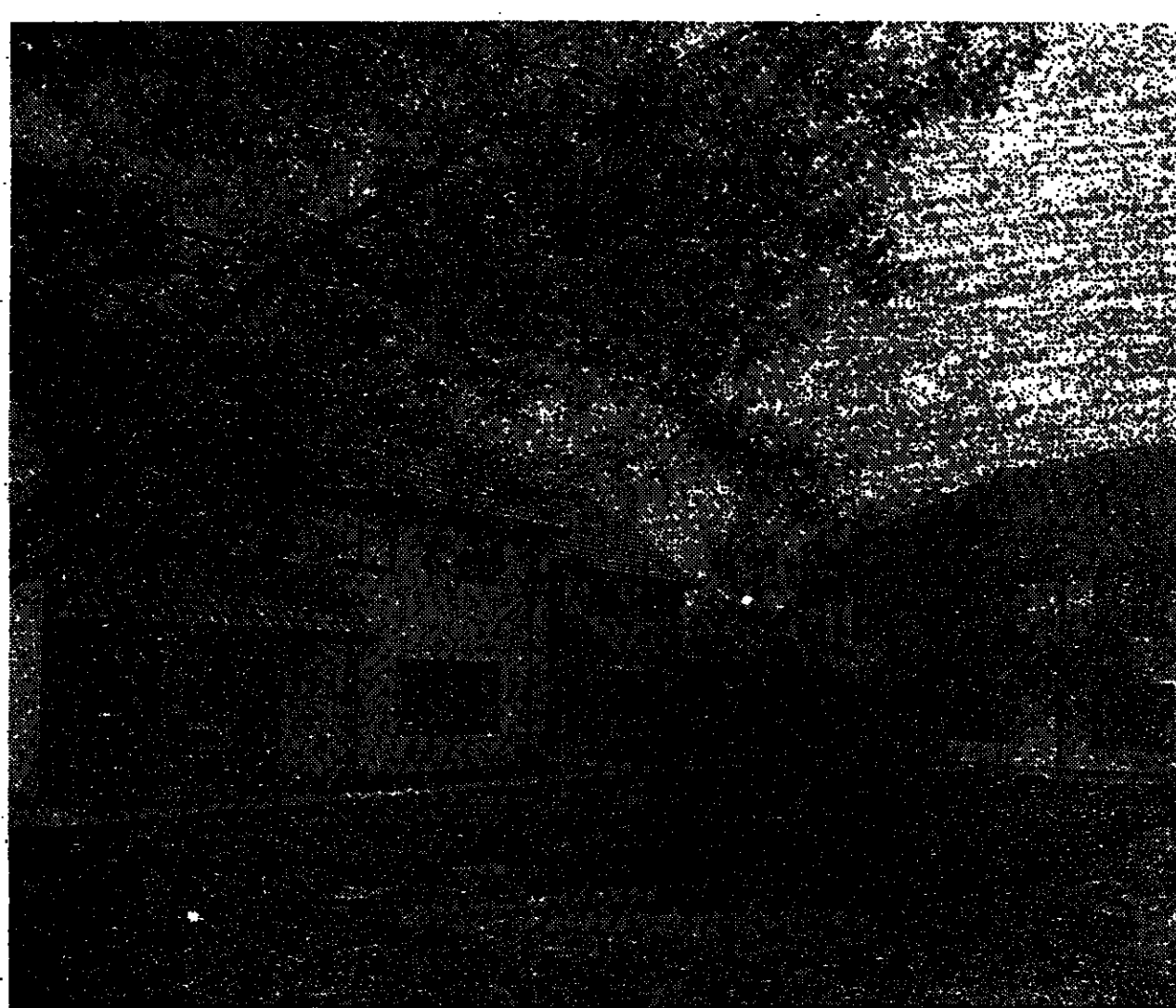
Providing people with the right housing calls for care and sensitivity. The voluntary housing movement has reason to be proud of its record. A great deal has been achieved; much remains to be done.



Helping to meet Britain's housing needs



The Housing Corporation
149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1. Tel: 01-387 9466



Abbeyfield Extra Care Home at Hutton Bucks built by Lovell Construction (Midland), Aylesbury

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Lovell has been building fine new houses since the reign of George III and so, as a housebuilder, can hardly be accused of youth or inexperience.

It's a record that must have influenced Abbeyfield whose senior citizens would almost certainly belong to the Jerome K. Jerome school of thought.

Today Lovell's wide housebuilding experience embraces almost every aspect of current housing

developments. Leasehold retirement schemes, docklands renewal programmes as well as traditional development for private sale are all facets of Lovell activity. And of course Lovell is still market leader in Partnership Housing, a concept the Group pioneered in the '70s.

Whether it's sheltered housing for the elderly, or hospitals and health care centres for the needs of society, Lovell approaches its third century of building with an enviable reputation for care, commitment and quality.

Perhaps that's why Abbeyfield feel so much at home with Lovell.

Look at Lovell

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BOOKS

This is the way the world seems

James Fenton on the fathers of modern poetry.

THE NEW OXFORD BOOK OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VERSE
Chosen and edited by Roger Lonsdale
Oxford, £15

The important thing about poetry is that it should be interesting. And the trouble with so much of eighteenth century poetry is that, rather than being interesting, the authors of it decided to be correct. Presiding spirits such as Addison and Pope, however splendid their own achievements, managed to set the tone for some real old horrors, as anyone will know who has tried to wander off the beaten track in reading the poetry of the period.

Roger Lonsdale explains in his introduction to *The New Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse* that the impression we have of the period has been crucially affected

both by Pope's own view of his contemporaries, and by the early anthologists, who - excluded, for instance, all anonymous poetry, and anything by women, from their collections. What the modern anthologist has to do is trust his own taste, rather than that of, say, Dodsley, and select from his own broad reading.

But this must mean really broad reading. Mr Lonsdale has over 800 pages of poetry, around a quarter of which, he tells us, has not been reprinted, and probably not read, since the time of its publication. Given that the major poets are very well represented, this is an extraordinary proportion of new material, and it makes one realize how vividly a real anthology, as opposed to a merely quarrelsome selector of previous collections, can affect one's view of an era. If we compare this volume with, say, anthologies of twentieth century verse, it will be obvious that there is nothing like it around: nothing half-way as good. Indeed, it is worth asking whether the poetry of this century could make as interesting a volume as Mr Lonsdale's. The point about the works he selects is, to a great extent, their illustrative, descriptive quality.

The presiding genius here is Swift, the man who thought it worth describing morning in the city, or the onset of a shower of rain, and actually putting in the litter and all the supposedly non-poetic aspects of the scene. Pope does the same thing in an imitation of Spenser, which is one of the best things he wrote; but there is, at least I feel there is, a difference between stylistic exercises of an anti-heroic, mocking kind, and the direct poem which simply says: this is what the world I live in looks like. In the first case, the beauties of the description have been smuggled in - one feels that the poet is not entirely confident of his project. And yet even the mock heroic poems were extending dramatically the range of possible subjects.

It is only in the eighteenth century

that we learn from the poet what it was like to be, say, a farm labourer, a coal-miner, a chap coming home with a skunk of drink and finding an unconscious prostitute on the doorstep. It is only in the eighteenth century that you find women writing to any extent articulately, both about being women and about, say, going for a walk in the evening in the environs of Salisbury and being rather afraid of a horse.

Although the poem in question is not particularly remarkable, it is only in the eighteenth century that we find that poets sometimes suffered from constipation.

You could say that the prevailing notion of correctness in poetry had a stimulating effect on rebel spirits, who used the correct language and idiom to address obviously incorrect

subjects, such as the shameless way schoolchildren relieved themselves in public. But that doesn't really explain the whole story. After all, the poetry of the Victorians had its own notion of propriety, but the censor appears to have been far more effective. The poets of the previous generation had a wonderful gusto - they were tremendously stimulated by the city scene, the sordid, the unsavoury aspects of life.

They also wrote for the first time in a language which one can recognize as our own vernacular. I used to believe that Byron was the first poet to do this, and that the chatty passages of *Don Juan* constituted the first linguistically modern poem; but then I read Swift and was forced to see that the first modern poem was "Frances Harris's

Petition": it is in Swift's comic Irish brogue that you hear for the first time, the kind of voice you might encounter now on the street. This means, by the way, that modern poetry begins in 1701.

It appears to flourish well enough for a century, then it goes into a kind of decline and has to be re-modernized in time for the First World War. If you think of the enormous difficulties Wilfred Owen had in permitting himself not to write like Keats, and then you think back to Swift and his triumphant ease of expression, you have to conclude that somewhere in the intervening years something happened to make poetry extremely difficult to write. It is difficult today, for different reasons. What got in Wilfred Owen's way was the taboo against his subject-matter (homosexuality) and the inherited prestige of Keats's style. What gets in our way, and makes people write such junk, is the prestige of criticism: people write out of criticism and for criticism. Their poems are offered as subject matter for the classroom rather than for the national disinterested private reader.

The vagueness of criticism has been pumped back into poetry, making people obscure out of a sense of duty. Every poem that is written is offered to the critic first, who may then, if he is appeased by its deference, pass it on to the general reader. People have lost any feel for subject-matter and it now constitutes heresy and philistinism to ask of a poem what it is about. Go back to the eighteenth century

and look at the intense delight with which people brought new and engaging subjects into their work. It is wonderful to see what they permitted themselves to do. They were experimental in their use of form. They had a strong affection for music, for melody - an affection which modern poets entirely lack. They adored rhyme, and if they felt overawed by the demands of blank verse there were still plenty of blank verse poets with a crack at what Milton had done so well. A character like Cowper, patronized for years by writers of the Bloomsbury persuasion, not only had the courage to use Milton's idiom: he consciously decided to de-throne Pope's Homer and provide his own alternative. But the age was well stocked with courageous men, and with the most colourful eccentrics. One only has to think of Smart and Blake.

A sizable quantity of eighteenth century poetry survived in everyday use in the form of hymns. Many of these have been included by Mr Lonsdale. There are also poems familiar because they were sent up by Lewis Carroll, poems which must have been learned by heart by generations of unfortunate children. And then there are Carroll's predecessors in the honoured craft of nonsense poetry. From the very, very sublime to the extremely ridiculous, these writers covered the whole range. Mr Lonsdale's tribute to their variousness is a remarkable achievement. This is a major anthology: one of the best that Oxford has ever produced.

The royal refuge of wildness

Laurens van der Post

WILDLIFE OF THE ROYAL ESTATES
By Robin Page
Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95

to which inspiration would lead him or, exacting as his life was, he might well have had second thoughts. Although he knew the locations and extent of royal lands and could tell from any ordnance map how they included mountains, moorlands, islands, bogs, fens, lowlands, sand-dunes and sea, beyond the obvious he was, he confesses, as ignorant of what they contained as he was of how they were managed. He assumed that three or four days on each estate would produce all the information he needed to go back to his own farm in Cambridgeshire and do the rest by lamplight.

It took him 18 months of numerous treks, as he calls them, from Tintagel and the Scilly Isles to the Highlands of Scotland and another six months of writing to complete this self-imposed task. He covered more than 30,000 miles by road and hundreds of miles on foot. He travelled the land not only by day but was up, over and over again, at dawn to try and get a glimpse of some otter, or waiting in the twilight to spot a rare bat, and he sat up from many a dusk to midnight to observe badgers as they emerged from their sets. He saw, indeed, all he expected - and the more dramatic things: golden eagles, peregrine, hawks, falcons, buzzards, salmon and deer. But the diversity, the sheer beauty, the abundance

Also from even the best informed, everyday point of view, it is for once startling good news. For the portrait he paints in depth of the creative earth and land of Britain is as unknown and unrecorded as the way the royal family holds it in trust for the nation.

It was this last consideration which provoked the naturalist in Robin Page and led him to write this book. Watching some friends of his four years ago producing a number of routine "package books" of members of the royal family, his immediate reaction was: "There is only one really good book left to be written on the royal family and that is on the wildlife of their estates." He had no inkling at the time of the size of the task

especially of the small and popularly despised minutiae of woods and valleys, far exceeded anything he had dreamt of. "Almost the only thing missing was the crest of the crown," he says, with amazement bordering on a dismay that is close to ingratitude, considering that he had already observed six of the seven known British tithes in conditions of privilege and intimacy.

No two estates were alike, each full of its own surprises and its unique way of protecting some vulnerable, small, threatened form of life, keeping at bay this technological barbarism we call civilization that was biting, night and day, at their defences like a pack of hungry wolves at those of the legendary Siberian traveller. Even the gardens of Buckingham Palace, in the midst of the smog and the roar of London traffic, was a jewel in the natural crown (and far richer in urban wildlife than the public parks). Even geese from Canada would fly in to take the waters there beside flamingoes with mannequin legs. This explained to me a personal mystery and, no doubt, will explain many others to Londoners: why I have heard the tawny owl hoot in the midnight hush over Piccadilly and why my starved London senses still glow with the vision of a kingfisher sitting above the timepiece at Hyde Park Corner like a burnished figurine on an ornate clock.

Windsor was perhaps the greatest of all his and my own surprises. "I had written it off," he writes, "as being largely a relief for suburban dogs." But it was a revelation, full of glimpses of southern England's remote natural past and the oldest relics we have today of broadleaved woodland in Europe with a variety and density of indigenous life, plant and flora to match.

But with it all Robin Page is also tough, funny, joyful, practical, and looks the reality of the here and now and the schizophrenic rift widening between the "country mind" and the "city mind" squarely in the face. So he is as good on management of these estates, which incidentally he finds on the whole superb, as he is faithful and evocative in his account of nature.

Armageddon

Philip Howard

THE KILLING FIELDS
By Christopher Hudson
Michael Joseph, £9.95

Only a dozen years ago Cambodia was a forgotten corner of gentleness and green. Buddhist calm. Since then it has been smashed by alien war and ravaged by intestine butchery. This is the story of how Sydney Schanberg of the *New York Times* had to abandon his Cambodian assistant, Dith Pran, to the maw of Moloch, in much the same way as Uncle Sam made his excuses and left. It is the book of the film, which is based on Schanberg's own account in his newspaper. So it is partly a terrible true story; a fraction rather than a fiction.

However, for the purposes of the cinema, it is also partly fictionalized. Stock characters are introduced: the cynical photographer in shades, the drunken, Aberdeen doctor with a heart of gold. Dramatic conversations are invented: "It is grief. Grief. It doesn't stay on their faces; but goes inside." "He was always - how do you say *vollig*? - the man on the tightrope, yes." There is fine writing: "The Tonle Sap river was covering its secrets with gold."

And the trouble about this is that the fictionalization for the film turns tragedy into melodrama, and the moving story of Pran into romance. How much of the "treatment" can we believe? The facts about Cambodia are so awful that they are cheapened by fictional trimmings. Films, also, exploit, though not so devastatingly as the B-52s.

O I hate the new computers

SCIENCE FICTION

Tom Hutchinson

NEUROMANCER
By William Gibson
Gollancz, £8.95

A debut novel set for brain-stem. William Gibson's first is street-wise SF, whose smart-tough density of character and circumstance make it one of the most unusual and involving narratives to be read in many an artificially-induced blue mood. It's fashioned like a *Blade Runner*, designed to the proportions of a sleazy epic.

In a future of immense class-chasm, and with computer technology hyped to produce its own reality, the nerve-maimed Case is a console-cowboy used to riding the high volages of video worlds. Living in Night City - "like a deranged experiment in social Darwinism," by a bored researcher who kept one thumb permanently on the fast-forward button - he's level into an adventure which will straighten out his personality kinks.

Emerging at the other end, after an encounter with the personality-recorder of the title - in the shape of a disturbingly strange child - he's a different, if not saner, man. At least, he's got a new pancreas and liver as consolation. There's a wry wit to spice a stew of events which tend to overcook, and originality enough to mark out a new writer who makes you care about his world. To make us all his citizens.



● Across The Sea Of Suns, by Gregory Benford (Macdonald, £8.95). Plunged into deepest depths, a team of scientists aboard *Lancer* is trying to penetrate the mystery of alien computers and radio transmissions. Good hardcore adventure, more but not quite getting there.

● The Science Fiction Source Book, edited by David Wingrove (Longman, £8.95). What attempts to be the ultimate reference book is a worthy, patchy collection of facts and opinions - Kingsley Amis in usual pessimistic mood. There's a collection of capsule take-aways of SF writers with patronizingly starred (what else?) judgements. Brian Aldiss's foreword about the history of the genre is the most satisfying item, written with passion.

● The Songbirds Of Pain, by Gerry Kilworth (Gollancz, £8.95). A bony-handed clutch of short stories, addictive and hallucinatory. A grave sureality inhabits the best "Sumi Dreams Of A Paper Frog" - while a convulsing sensationalism pervades the best-selling, "Let's Go To Golgotha".

● Fire Pattern, by Bob Shaw (Gollancz, £7.95). Pedantic and arrogant newspaperman, approaching arthritic middle-age, investigates ashes-to-ashes syndrome - spontaneous combustion that devastates its victims - only to find that Mercury inhabitants are to blame, despite their principles. Slender material teased out with great skill and it would make a good film if Stephen King hadn't had a go first. But this must contain an SF first: a middle-tier character from Barrow-In-Furness. Geddit?

Treatise of vain struggle and man on an old bicycle

FICTION

Andrew Sinclair

ALEXIS
By Marguerite Yourcenar
Aldus, £8.95

DOWN FROM THE HILL
By Alan Sillitoe
Granada, £7.95

TRANT LO BLANC
By Joannet Martorell & Marti Joan de Galba
Macmillan, £9.95

LEAVING THE LAND
By Douglas Unger
Heinemann, £9.95

within the terms of reference of his narrator, so that the splendours of the English countryside may be mere numbered pages on the map. Yet beneath the understatement and incomprehension of the limited language of the adolescent lie the richness of Nottinghamshire and the strange opinions of time past. At one moment, a policeman quotes Shakespeare, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy." That is the period of life and the year of total change that Sillitoe pictures so well; but the middle-aged writer's second journey is sad stuff, all ambiguity without hope or commitment, even a

judgement of the recent Tory landslide as something as good or as bad as the Labour one had been. *Israel in Egypt* plays on the car radio, and Sillitoe is estranged from his promised land, at the wheel of his car, a barrier now between him and the landscape.

God help me - the priest shouts in *Don Quixote* - here it is, kind in the world, a wealth of pleasure. The knights in it eat, sleep, and do what knights do. So this Catalan forerunner of Cervantes' masterpiece was acknowledged, although it was a late medieval work with more analogies to the *Decameron* and the *Morte d'Arthur* than to the epic novel to be.

David Rosenthal's excellent translation of this obscure knightly romance is a valuable contribution to scholarship and to an understanding of the code of chivalry and Mediterranean warfare. It is a good, readable, rumbustious and repetitive. Trant sometimes seems as much of a Baron Munchausen as another Sir Lancelot. His recovery from lethal wounds is instant and miraculous, his exploits far-fetched and furious. My favourite episode is Trant's battle with the Prince of Wales's mastiff, when he gallantly throws away his sword so that he can combat the hound on equal terms and bite it to death. *Don Quixote* still reigns unchallenged as the primary explo-

ration of the illusion of action and chivalry, but *Tirant lo Blanc* is the absurd stuff of the knightly fantasy itself. Douglas Unger's first novel is in a tradition that dates from Sherwood Anderson and Willa Cather: the decline of the prairie, the rise and fall of the mid-Western town. A talented graduate of the Iowa Writer's Workshop, his *Leaving the Land* tells of Marge Hogan, who marries a lawyer and deserts her father's turkey farm in Dakota - he will be ruined by the meat processing plant that consumes all the bird except for the gobbler. Low prices and large organizations destroy the independent farmer and even the plant: only a ghost town remains, where the grandson comes back, searching for a meaning. His forefathers have moved themselves on wheels and whole farmhouses on rollers in order to possess their own piece of prairie. If they failed at their previous lives, they could always turn to the plough. Now a failure had no way to go. There must be other secrets now, but once the land has been left, nobody knows them.

Constable plain, and see him whole

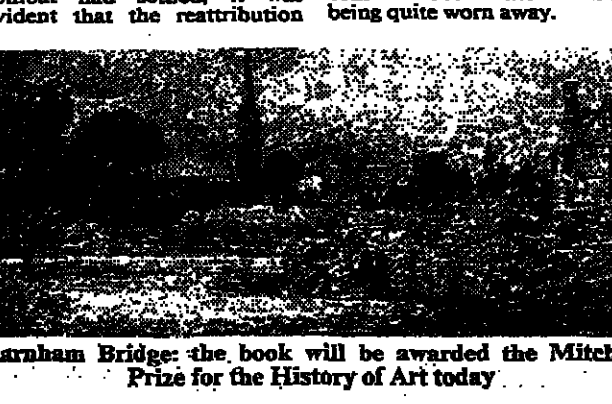
John Russell Taylor

THE LATER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS OF JOHN CONSTABLE
By Graham Reynolds
Yale, £140

THE DISCOVERY OF CONSTABLE
By Ian Fleming Williams and Leslie Parris
Hamish Hamilton, £25

leaves us with another agreeable minor painter and does not radically change our view of Constable's art. Nor, probably, will the same scholars' parade of Constable followers and forgers in *The Discovery of Constable*, though it will lead to a few more embarrassing downgradings. By far the more interesting part of the book is the first half which chronicles the growth of Constable's reputation since his death, with the constantly-changing emphasis of criticism depending on whether Constable was being praised primarily for being a great English conservative or for looking boldly forward to Manet and the Impressionists; whether his elaborately finished oils or his slightest sketches were most admired.

If we see Constable differently in the 1980s from the way our predecessors did, it is only natural: perspectives on artists are always changing, and greatness sometimes seems to consist in the ability to weather constant redefinition without being quite worn away.



Harnham Bridge: the book will be awarded the Mitchell Prize for the History of Art today.

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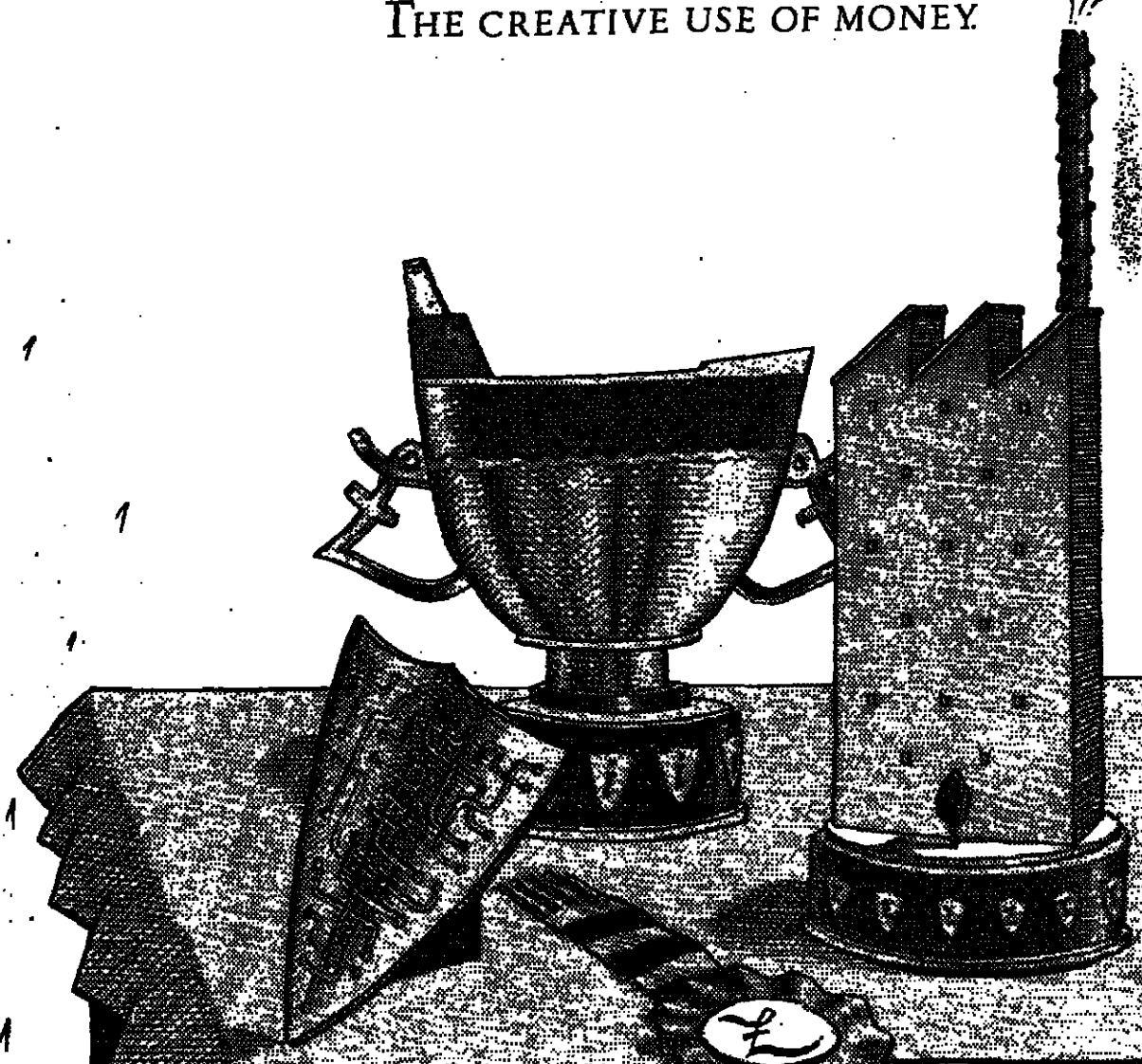
businesses; as well as ICFC, whose understanding of smaller companies' problems is unique.

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But there has to be a proviso. Namely that, like us, they believe in something very important.

The team spirit.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.



SPECTRUM 1

A publishing war is on to woo reluctant male readers away from their specialist publications to general appeal magazines

Campaign to catch the elusive man

For some time the UK magazine industry has puzzled over the reluctance of men to purchase general interest magazines. While women buy a wide range of these magazines, men stubbornly resist buying a magazine about themselves.

Undeterred by past failures, magazine publishers are once more launching themselves in pursuit of the reluctant male. In the last few weeks Cosmopolitan has spawned a supplement called Cosmo Man in the hope that enough women readers will pass it on to their men friends. This week Options tries a similar trick with OM. Meanwhile Harpers & Queen have played a little safer by launching their own male section within the existing magazine. It's called Men's Bazaar and follows the pattern set by Vogue whose own successful male fashion-based section Vogue Men has been

WIT AND WISDOM

MEN'S BAZAAR: edited by Nicholas Coleridge and at once a witty, stylish extension of the parent publication. Features fashion and cars form the editorial. Subjects range from telephone sex ('Exchange and Turn') to eating alone in restaurants ('Lone Wolfing') and are written with usual Harpers' brand of wit and wisdom. It's a fairly open secret that the magazine's publisher was very keen to launch a separate men's magazine and sell it on the bookstalls. The idea was turned down by the National Magazine Company's parent company the American Hearst Corporation. This first Men's Bazaar illustrates why the publisher was keen to take

published for more than a decade.

These publications will appear on a quarterly basis and although there is talk of eventually producing a men's magazine in its own right, that is likely to remain idle publishing chatter for sometime to come.

Fifteen years ago Conde Nast



the plunge. With Harpers & Queen issue sizes as large as they are, Men's Bazaar could easily have its style cramped which would be a pity.

PREDICTABLE

COSMO MAN: edited by Paul Keers, this one is very much a male version of Cosmopolitan. Therefore the first article is unashamedly entitled 'Your body - what a woman really wants'. For those without the time to read this gem, the answer is expressive hands and a tight bum. The magazine traverses through fashion and the fashion-conscious. There's an article on cocaine, physical fitness and one-parent families. All predictable stuff finished off with a quiz which will help you discover your love rating. Parent publication editor Deirdre McSharry defends Cosmo Man by saying it's aimed at the "new man", but I found it condescending as well as several years



behind the times. Be warned, Cosmo Man should be read at your peril. It has all the sophistication of a comic and will probably be a big hit.

READABLE

OM: edited by parent publication editor Sally O'Sullivan, it contains a highly readable mix of features, fashion and reviews. Alan Bleasdale, Brian Walden, Iain Johnston, Michael Palin and Paul Heiney are among a distinguished list of contributors. A very real attempt was made to find out what prospective readers wanted before OM was put together. Its range of features is broad enough to interest almost any male. Although the extra advertisement revenue did not cover the increased production costs, it's clear that Options sees the men's market as worth investing in and have made a very commendable attempt to produce a high quality publication right



from the very beginning. It would not be difficult to envisage an extended version of this magazine appearing on the bookstalls.

BIG BUILD-UP



THE LONDON GENTLEMAN: the launch publicity says: "This is not a girls' magazine. So far as sex is concerned, our attention will be focussed on the anatomy of relationships, not the relationship of anatomies."

"The London Gentleman is for this worldly, intelligent kind of man - the man who successfully exercises mastery of his own destiny and makes his voice heard in society. The man who expects fun as a reward for honest hard work, and who can afford the good things in life. Above all, The London Gentleman's features will set the tone with their exploration of the dreams, pleasures and challenges for today's most successful and aware gentleman." Now you know.

John Thater

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 496)

ACROSS
8 Sympathetic (13)
9 Cover (3)
10 Riddle (9)
11 Scorn (5)
13 Distinguished (7)
16 Spattered (7)
19 Tropical creeper (5)
22 Morally correct (9)
24 Male cat (3)
25 Heathrow (6,7)

DOWN
1 Weighing machine (6)
2 Scurry (6)
3 Card game (8)
4 Payment period (6)
5 Fourth Gospel (4)
6 French town hall (6)
7 Head protector (6)
12 Doze (3)
14 Deceptive (8)
15 Negative prefix (3)

16 Leisurely walk (6)
17 Body units (6)
18 Thing (6)

20 Operation (6)
21 Hostility (6)
23 Implement (4)

SOLUTION TO No 495

ACROSS: 1 Scarab 4 Spouse 7 Myth 8 Bandeaux 9 Treasure 13 Pap 16 Beauty contest 17 Tee 19 Retainer 24 Gruesome 25 Demo 26 Needle 27 Tootle

DOWN: 1 Some 2 Alternate 3 Babes 4 Senor 5 Open 6 Sauna 10 After 11 Usual 12 Ennui 15 Precedent 14 Paic 15 Abut 18 Eerie 20 Enote 21 Avert 22 Dead 23 Host

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

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Today the headlines are full of the famine in Ethiopia and Eritrea and the magnificent public response to appeals.

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We are providing wells, tools, technical equipment. We are involved in agricultural projects. Much, much more is needed now if hope is to survive. Help us to persuade the Government that immediate resources must be committed to long-term development programmes. Please write to your MP.

Help us to make sure that two weeks' news and two months' food are not the end of the world's effort for the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

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for long-term development work in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Please tick for receipt ☐

I will write to my MP asking for immediate long-term development assistance for Ethiopia and Eritrea. ☐

Name _____

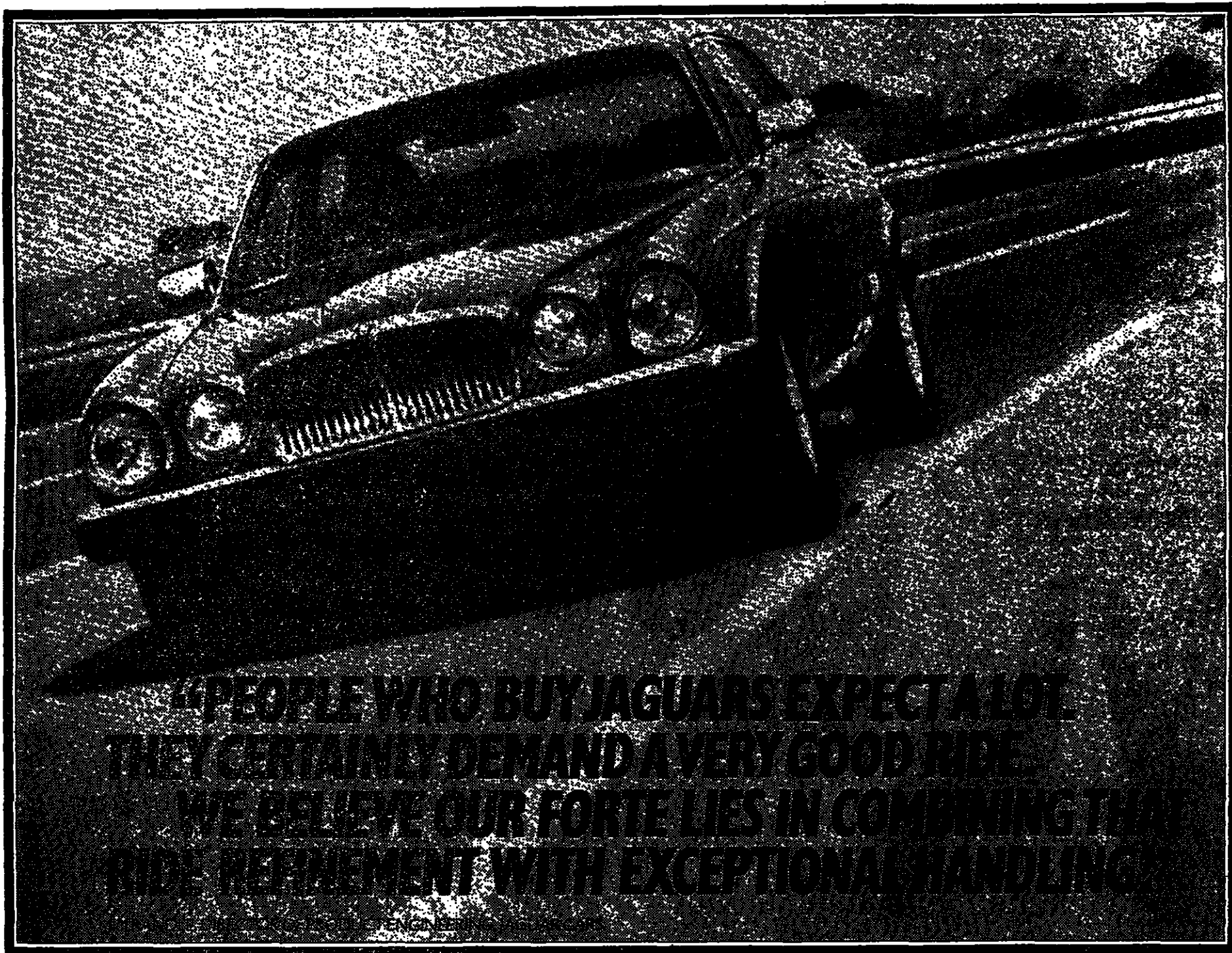
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Jaguar Series III on high-speed test track.

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Which is something Jaguar do well and is why Jaguar engineering tends to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

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It's a twin-cam straight-six that has benefited from 35 years of continuous production, and the only changes we've made have been to improve its power output and enhance emission control and efficiency.

The fact that it is the engine we use today in our XJ-6 saloon is a tribute to its fundamental correctness.

Styling is very much an integral part of Jaguar engineering and it too evolves, as is so elegantly displayed by the body line of our current Series Three saloons.

When the XJ-6 was first launched, it stood out above all else for its refinement. It still does.

The interior has become synonymous with luxury. It means fine leather, walnut veneer and deep-pile carpeting. It is a classically English ambience that is in demand the world over.

Our philosophy is quite simple. We just try to better our own standards and always make the cars better than they were before.

That's why people love Jaguar cars. Whether building them or driving them, it's a state of mind. It's demanding further improvements; even beyond what many may already regard as the best.

We know that people who buy Jaguars are very demanding. They expect a lot. They certainly demand a very good ride.

We believe our forte lies in combining ride refinement with exceptional handling. It results from a careful blending of suspension

geometry, damping and tyre characteristics. It demands a subtle understanding from our engineers, understanding that has grown from years of experience.

With a Jaguar, you can take for granted what other manufacturers offer as an extra or an option.

To our way of thinking, a desirable and functional feature is not something to shout about but rather what every car, certainly what every Jaguar, should have.

We were amongst the first to have such features as disc brakes, electronic fuel-injection and anti-dive suspension geometry as standard on our production cars.

Take, for instance, the silence of a Jaguar - it is uniquely Jaguar and is achieved, not by accident but by engineering design. Largely it's a question of siting the inevitable resonant systems at the right position in the frequency range so that you don't have too much interference, and by using the major masses in the system as attenuators.

If you've got to carry heavy things around, like axles and engines, then you should use them to benefit ride, handling and noise.

Again, it's all a question of detail.

Even the way the door opens is important: it's got to sound and feel as if it's been thoroughly engineered and has the right level of quality and craftsmanship.

That kind of attention to detail is an important part of our cars

And to some extent explains, and underlines, what it is that makes a Jaguar so uniquely a Jaguar."



The legend grows

SPECTRUM 2

An artist with no artifice

The Times Profile: Malcolm Morley

"Did he begin painting in borstal or was it prison?" The question was launched at the director of the Tate Gallery within minutes of the announcement that Malcolm Morley had won the inaugural Turner Prize. And so the elements of the myth began to drop conveniently into place.

"Ex-con" and "exile" are the words that have attached themselves most persistently to Morley's name since he was formally embraced by the British art establishment at a televised ceremony last week, and it has made him all the more determined to live down what he refers to cuttingly as his "colourful background".

Morley took off for America 26 years ago when he was 28, and didn't return to England for 20 years. No more than a handful of paintings found their way back across the Atlantic during all that time and he had to wait until last year for the first major British show of his work. Not, he points out, with what is meant to pass for nonchalance, that he very much cared.

Like other ex-patriot artists, and most obviously Joyce and Beckett, Morley's feelings for the country he

'I got all emotional... I felt like a little boy'

left behind are a complex mixture of loathing and longing which found some kind of focus in the Turner prize. "The London art world's a bunch of losers", he can say, slapping a *faux naïf* hand over his mouth. And he can talk dismissively of big fish in little ponds while simultaneously confessing that he experienced a sort of epiphany when the telephone rang in his Bowers studio at lunchtime on Tuesday, November 6, and it was Allan Bowness telling him he'd won the Turner Prize.

"As he said it there was a sudden sound of angels in Heaven and in the middle of



Malcolm Morley: 'I don't feel anything about anything. Except maybe terror of some kind. Some kind of psychic pain which is overwhelming.'

them was my grandmother, and she smiled. And it was such a euphoric sensation. It was far out. I mean, it was a real vision.

"Somebody told me that when you have a great moment in your life you share it with your ancestors. So, although I despised the way they turned this prize into a bloodsport, and I despised the part of me that wanted to win it, I was very moved. I got all emotional. Disgusting, I said to Allan Bowness - I felt like a little boy. I said: 'I never became an American citizen, you know'."

Morley has never thought of himself as an American or a European but always as an "English" painter. He was born in Highgate, north London, where he narrowly missed being killed when the house was hit by a bomb during the war. He never knew his father and on several occasions as a child ran away from home with the intention of going to sea. Over the last 20 years, his work has evolved from meticulous, superrealist renderings of photographic images to messier, more

painterly, less controlled canvases, both styles presaging popular movements. But the same autobiographical elements have remained consistent throughout: big ships, toy trains, violent death, uneasy sex, the English countryside viewed from a prison cell.

Morley can be a difficult customer, unyielding, aggressive, truculent, and he makes no apologies for it. Once, when he was still far from rich, he slashed a painting to pieces in front of its new owner and handed back the cheque worth \$40,000. On another occasion, he turned up with a water-pistol loaded with red paint to squirt at one his own paintings in an auction room in Paris.

He chose to be interviewed on neutral territory, in an apartment abutting the Whitney Museum belonging to his New York dealer, in order to give his interviewer as little purchase as possible. And he had been going through his life, dutifully perhaps, but amiably, when a question touching on why he had chosen house-breaking (for which he served a

three-year prison sentence) over any other sort of crime caused him to suddenly bridle.

"I don't like that train of thought at all", he said. "Not at all. I think the question is real bad. It feels really wrong. It feels an invasion of something very personal. Then I've got nothing personal left. I feel goosebumps coming right now."

Well perhaps we could talk about why he had left England straight from the Royal College? "I don't think there's any whys in it."

'I never wanted to be a painter. I hate it... I prefer films'

But it was significant. He'd chosen America. He could have gone anywhere.

"It comes back to 'colourful background' again. I don't really want to go over any of that ground at all. You get fed up talking about yourself. After a while it feels like a terrible bore."

Did he want to talk about how his style developed? "I don't want to talk about that."

What was he painting now? "I don't want to talk about that either."

Was there anything he did want to talk about? "Well, if I hear it I'll let you know."

He had said he felt "homeless" rather than "exiled". Did he still feel more English than American?

"I don't feel anything." Morley has a curious Australian-sounding accent. "I don't feel anything about anything. Except maybe terror of some kind. Some kind of psychic pain which is overwhelming. Most of the time. Every day of the week goes like a nightmare."

"You've always thought like that?"

"To a greater or lesser degree. I take pills to try to help me over it. But there's no answer. It's occupying space really. Occupying a vacuum. A void."

"I suppose you could call it being alive... if you're unemployed like I am - I'm really not employed - you drift. In a way, the very thing you've got, which is the luxury of time, is also the most dangerous element for evolving tendencies that you'd never have a chance to find out about if you had a job. I have all the freedom that anybody wants, and to me it's pure terror."

The obvious answer would be to get a job. He could go back to doing what he used to do, waiting on tables.

"That's not a bad idea. There's some interesting people who have renounced whatever it was they had. Wittgenstein became a hospital orderly or something... I remember Malevich once said the artist should renounce one thing a day. The point is, I never wanted to be a painter. I hate it. I'd

prefer to make films. But you know behaviourist theory. B. F. Skinner's idea that one tends to do what one gets reinforcement for. And when I came out of jail I guess the first thing I showed was that I could do paintings and the probation officers live on that..."

"But really I felt that doing painting was like being banished from the world. The moment you leave the herd, you take on an anxiety that the herd doesn't have. And then the herd wants to destroy anybody who breaks away, because it threatens them. You can go crazy if you're not careful."

Morley said he felt pleased he had not turned up for the prize-giving. He would have felt guilty surrounded by his "brother" artists. He said he felt a weird guilt about his success in life, and that he

had done his best to destroy it. "Drugs, heavy stuff. Coke. All the stuff that will stop you achieving more than you've already done. I keep thinking about all those guys I was in jail with. They're still in the nick."

Next week Malcolm Morley will be in London and he will be feted at the Tate. The Tate, however, still has not bought a single picture. Of the two Morley paintings presently hanging in the gallery, one is owned by Charles Saatchi, who has the biggest holding of Morley's work of anybody in the world. The other was offered to the Tate by Morley's dealer two years ago and turned down. "It made me realize", he said in New York the other day, "that I have more reasons for staying here."

Gordon Burns

moreover... Miles Kington

How I'll call the tune in Budapest

I was surprised and flattered the other day to receive an invitation to compose some music. It came from Annette Morrean, secretary of the International Society for Contemporary Music (British Section) and started: "You are hereby invited to submit works for the World Music Days of the ISCM to be held in Budapest from March 27-April 2, 1986". Admittedly, the invitation was headed PRESS RELEASE and printed rather than hand-written, but I still felt it was an honour.

Had Miss Morrean, I wondered, come across my early compositions at school for jazz quintet which were so difficult to play that the quintet disbanded rather than face another rehearsal? Had she got wind of the song cycle I once wrote for Frank Sinatra but forgot to send off to him?

Or had she even heard about my trail-blazing boogie-woogie piece for piano in five/four time, which I can play only when sober but dare play only when drunk?

No matter. The invitation has come and it is time for me to start composing again.

But in which category? The Hungarians offer a wide choice: from full orchestra to string quartet, from chamber ensemble to wind quintet, ending up with jazz composition (cassette or recording). No film score or full opera, I notice, and on the whole I approve of that. I don't care for opera and simply haven't got the time to shoot a film as well as go in for the competition.

But while musing on the possibilities, I received another communication which may well point me down the right path. It came from Sotheby's, the second-hand salespeople of New Bond Street, to tell me that for the very first time they are going to auction a manuscript by Duke Ellington, apparently previously unpublished.

Now, Duke's manuscripts are notorious in the jazz world for resembling an archaeological site rather than a building. The version originally written for his orchestra was always changed in rehearsal and changed even more in performances, so that when a new member joined the Ellington band, his parts were always full of scribbles, crossings-out and incomprehensible insertions and thus unplayable.

But listen to how Sotheby's have been forced to describe this particular piece, entitled: "To an

Inmaculately Attired Soft Speaking Gentleman"....

"Apparently in full score, but from time to time the material dissolves into sketches, with some passages in other hands, notated in pencil on up to 10 staves per page, with some additional material in red, blue and green ballpoint, with many blank staves, presumably either to be filled in later or to indicate improvisatory passages. 64 pages...." They add, piquantly: "Ellington's working methods were idiosyncratically chaotic."

So, luckily, are mine. The path before me is quite clear. I must purchase a selection of coloured ballpoints, several pencils, 64 pages of manuscript paper with varying amounts of staves per page and a large bottle of red wine. Having consumed the last, I shall then sit up all night, preferably on a sleeper train as Duke Ellington did, and pen an unplayable composition in the style of the late, great Duke.

Whenever I run into difficulties, I shall merely scribble "Trombone solo" or "Cut to Letter E". There will, of course, be no Letter E. I shall then entitle it "To a Discerning Snappily Dressed Hungarian Music Judge" and send it off.

Beguiled by the visual beauty and Ellingtonian quality of the thing, they will come running round to my door with first prize for the orchestral composition.

No. I have a better idea. I will go to the auction and buy the Ellington manuscript. I shall then send it off as my entry to Budapest. If it fails to win, I can create a scandal: "Budapest in Ellington-not-good-enough shock controversy!" Either way, I can't lose.

The one snag here is that Sotheby's estimates the successful bid at about £6,000 to £8,000. This is a lot of money, even without an Arts Council grant. The prize money would make up for it, of course, but unfortunately Miss Morrean's press release makes no mention of prize money. Never mind; I am not in this for the money, merely for the honour of putting Duke forward as the British entry. But if you would like to help your country, send me as much as you can afford, marking your envelope "Money for Old Duke". Cheques in black ballpoint, please, with no missing staves.



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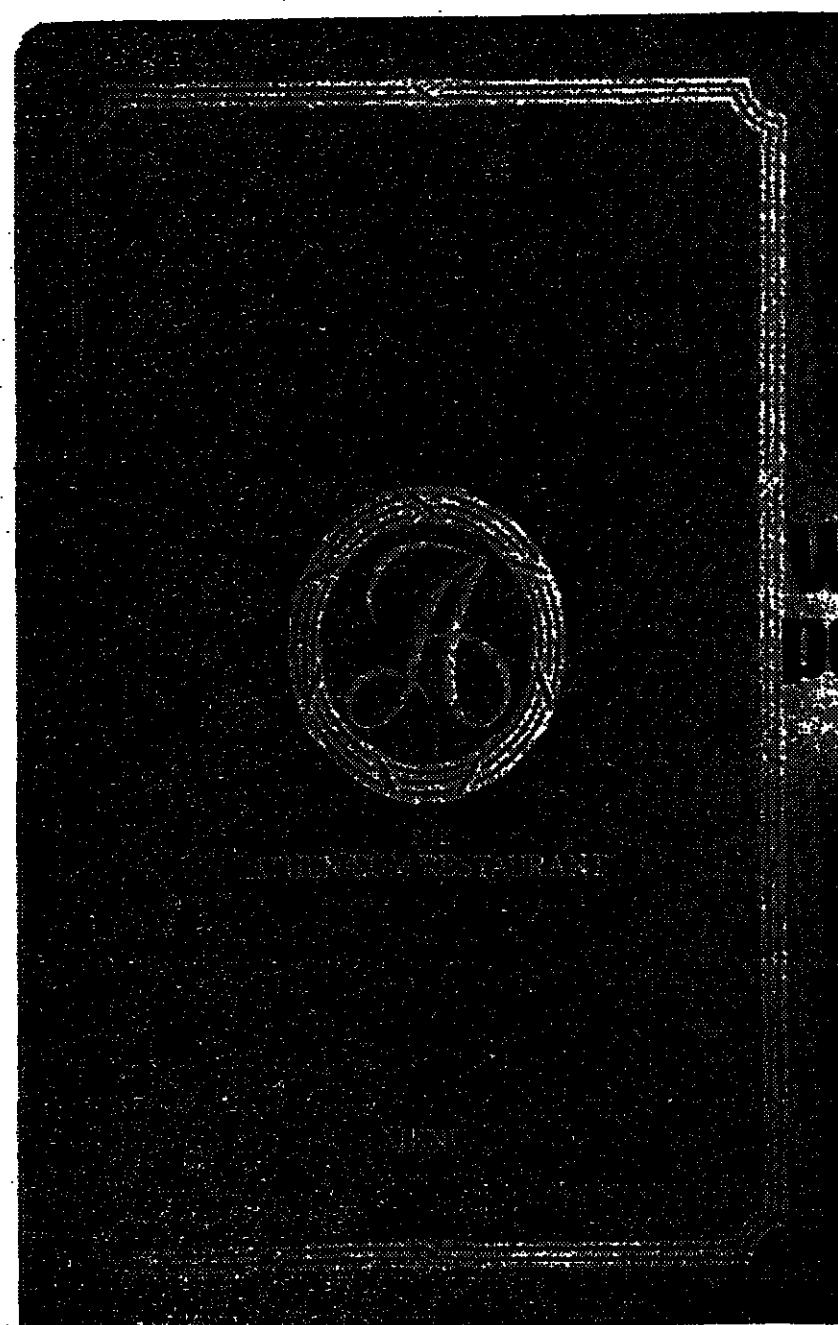
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THE TIMES DIARY

Scargill speak

Frank Chapple is at it again. In the foreword to a forthcoming book called *Scargill the Stalinist?* the retired right-wing electrician's leader calls the NUM president "a dangerous buffoon". "Had he (Scargill) lived in the Soviet paradise he so longs for, he would long ago have been clapped into a mental institution". Chapple goes on to warn trade unionists that solidarity with the miners will lead to a "Communist dictatorship". That is arguably not as damning, however, as the book itself - a compilation by Nicholas Hagger of Scargill's own quotes gleaned from back copies of papers and far-left publications. Some examples: "I think it is as daft to suggest that we talk to this Government... as it would have been for people in the Second World War to talk to the Nazis" (1983); "I am not prepared to be party to these attacks on the Soviet Union, which has established a socialist system and wants to improve the quality of life of its people" (1983); "We need... to get rid of this Government. That campaign will not be won in the House of Commons. It will be won on the streets of Britain" (1981); and "I'm a reasonable and moderate man" (1981).

UN equal

Today's Church of England debate on women priests could prove a waste of hot air if, as expected, the government ratifies a controversial UN convention "outlawing" all forms of discrimination against women. Tory MP Ann Winterton's research assistant Christopher Whitehouse, who has prepared a study paper on the convention, tells me there would be "no exceptions to these legal requirements, not even the mainstream religions which discriminate against women by not admitting them to the ministry". The convention is currently being examined by Foreign Office lawyers, and a decision on ratification seems imminent. Few people seem aware of its implications. Among those who are is the pressure group Family and Youth Concern. It points out that the convention is couched in such general terms that in theory an individual could insist on a ban on single-sex schools, prisons, hospital wards and public lavatories.

Tub thumping

You can call the Chancellor fat - and that's official. A few weeks ago Ed Harrison sent the Chancellor a board game he has devised called Let's Buy Britain. One of its chance cards reads: "The Chancellor has taken offence because you have said he is fat... Go to the Inland Revenue." Lawson's private secretary has just replied, insisting that the Chancellor "would not take offence if one of your players had called him fat."

BARRY FANTONI



"I'm hoping to collect £3 million to save the pound note"

Explosive

Two years of persistent questioning have clearly rubbed the nerves of those responsible for the Belgrano sinking. During the recording of last night's *Brasserie* programme on the subject Lord Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff during the Falklands war, twice lost his temper during off-camera exchanges. "It's a lie! It's a lie!" he retorted furiously when Tam Dalyell suggested the task force had insufficient air cover. And when Paul Rogers, of the Bradford School of Peace Studies, suggested further discussions Lord Lewin exploded: "It's no use me talking to you. You're too biased. I don't want anything more to do with you. I don't want anything more to do with the Belgrano." "That's not going to be very easy," replied Rogers, at which Lord Lewin stomped from the studio. He returned to finish the programme, but left straight afterwards with no farewells and looking "very, very angry".

Real bottle

The honour of that annual institution, the Beaujolais Nouveau race, has been beset this year by the BBC. Desperate to preview the new vintage on its consumer programme *Food and Drink*, a BBC researcher defied French customs to smuggle out three bottles for a recording of the programme on Monday - four days before the ban on sale was lifted at midnight last night. The researcher, who spirited out the unlabelled bottles in a Christian Dior bag, tells me: "It was all very James Bondish." The verdict of the wine expert on tonight's programme: A very poor year.

PHS

A miners' noose for whom?

The striking South Wales miners who humiliated Norman Willis, the TUC's new general secretary, by dangling a noose in front of him at the Aberavon rally may live to regret it. Already several leading members of the TUC general council would like to tighten the noose round the neck of the NUM strike strategy, and their numbers are likely to rise.

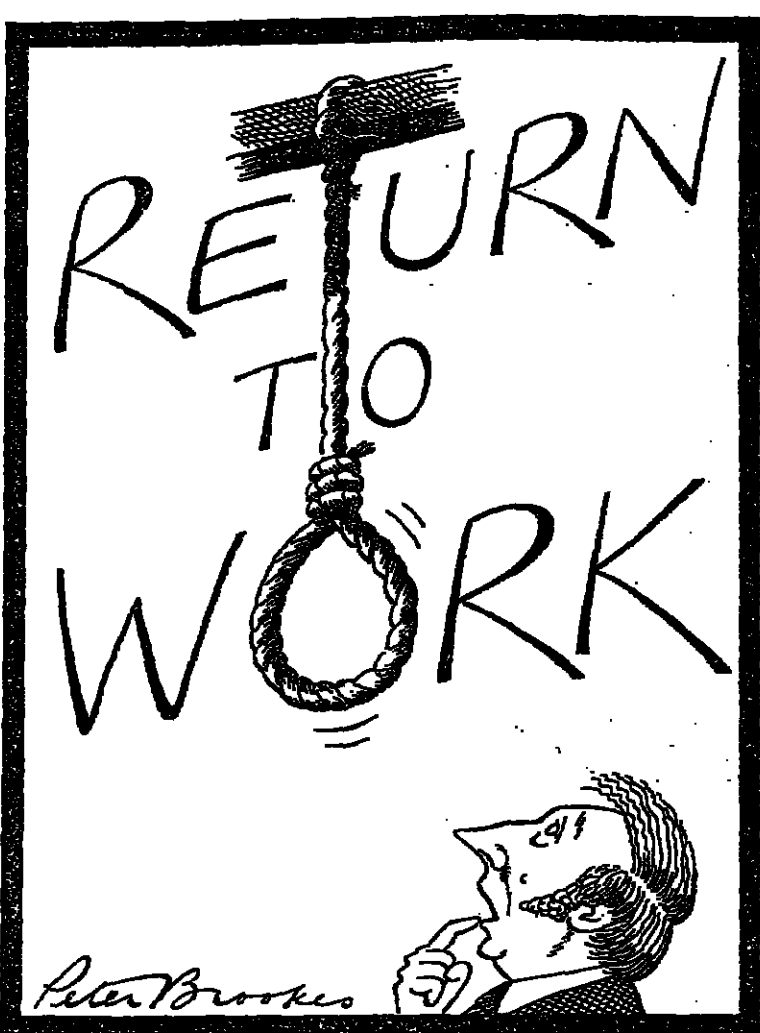
Ironically, Willis went to Aberavon to urge miners to "stand firm and stand true" behind their union and not join the return to work. Had they given him a proper hearing, the miners would have heard him insist on "genuine negotiations and a genuine agreement" between the National Coal Board and the union.

The Willis initiative has evidently fallen on deaf ears in the bitter atmosphere of the coalfields, where, with 6,000 men going back in the last 10 days, the NCB's tactics of accelerating the return to work have had more success than either managers or ministers believed possible. But there are no other peace-makers about at present, and if the dogged efforts of the TUC leadership fail, the strike will drag on for many more weeks amid mounting hardship.

TUC veterans have seen this sort of thing before, however, and the "seven wise men" charged with the task of getting fresh negotiations going will no doubt pocket their pride and just get on with it.

It is a daunting task. The Cabinet is content to sit the strike out, calculating that it will peter out early next year. The NCB is more positive, adopting an aggressive posture on the return to work while refusing to make any further concessions to the NUM demands for withdrawal of the pit closure programme.

Barely two weeks after its clogged public relations disasters, the board seems to have got its act together again, and while Arthur Scargill rails against "inaccurate" NCB figures for the drift back to the pits, there is no denying that the group-bussing tactics now widely in use are undermining the strike. After 2,000 men went back on Monday, the daily return is settling down at just under 1,000. At that rate it could take until mid-March before a full resumption of work, but the crunch for the NUM will come much sooner.



Moderates on the union's national executive, which meets in Sheffield today to review the situation, are calling for a new initiative to the union to stop the haemorrhaging of support, particularly in the "barometer" areas of north Derbyshire and Lancashire.

The prospect of a national ballot on the strike seems as remote as ever. The centre-right coalition that once ruled the executive has been effectively destabilised by the Scargill strike strategy, and the best calculation available last night was that the magic figure of a 13-11

head and asks: "What room is there for negotiations?"

"None" is the eventual reply. He insists that the formula accepted by the pit deputies union Nacods is the final offer, and no amount of talking or striking will make the board go further. The NCB is to "completely reconsider" its March 6 colliery closure programme, and withdraw the threat to shut down five test-case pits so that they - in common with every other colliery - would be subject to a new review procedure which includes independent appeal. Is there nothing available beyond that? "Quite frankly, nothing really", Eaton declares.

The TUC and mineworkers' leaders want to reopen negotiations. The NUM had indicated an apparent shift from its hard-line bargaining position by saying the board must "not proceed with the March 6 closure programme" rather than "withdraw totally" the plan to phase out 4 million tonnes of high-cost capacity. But the NCB does not regard this change of emphasis as strong enough to resume serious talking.

As the return to work speeds up, coal is being produced in some areas for the first time in months. A confidential NCB file in the possession of *The Times* indicates that coal is now coming out of five of the nine north Derbyshire collieries and five of the seven in Lancashire. At Bersham in North Wales, where the strikers narrowly voted in favour of continuing the action last Thursday, the NCB predicts: "Coal production expected next week."

The extra output from these areas, coupled with production in the working collieries of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, south Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, will relieve pressure on power station stocks and place the NCB (and the Government) in a much stronger position from which to dictate terms. It is little wonder, then, that the board is in no hurry to get back to the negotiating table; events are paying out a rope round the neck of the strike.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Jon Kimche on a patch of sand bedevilling Egyptian-Israeli relations

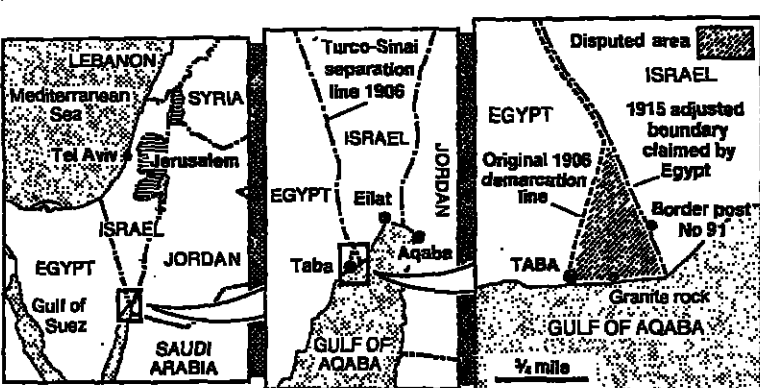
Lawrence's legacy of dispute

A 700-yard stretch of sand and its cluster of palm trees which has plagued Israeli-Egyptian relations for more than two years is now at the centre of a sharpening diplomatic crisis. Egypt's claim to own the beach at Taba, on the Red Sea coast about five miles south of Eilat, is being raised forcefully at every meeting of representatives of the two nations. Failure to reach a settlement is contributing significantly to the deep chill which now prevails in the "cold peace" between them.

Israel's regular requests for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv - he was withdrawn in protest against the invasion of Lebanon - are invariably countered by pressure from Cairo to resolve the Taba dispute first. President Mubarak himself recently called on Israel to "seriously carry out steps" that would remove Taba as a source of disagreement.

The brackish well which marks Taba on the map has been in Israeli hands since their conquest of the Sinai in the war of 1967. When Israel pledged to hand back 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai under the Camp David accord, it was agreed that a new frontier with Egypt would be established across the desert between the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts - which is where the trouble over Taba began. The Israeli claim that a border map drawn up by representatives of the British and Turkish governments in 1906 leaves part of the fine beach there firmly within their present territory. The presence of a 340-bed luxury hotel erected at great cost with American money (to protests from Cairo) on the stretch of Taba to which they lay claim only strengthened their apparent determination to stay put.

The complexity of the Taba affair may be gauged from the fact that Egypt's counter-claim is based on precisely the same 1906 frontier agreement. But Cairo's maps put the border on the top of a hill a crucial 1,250 yards further north along the coastline. That would give the Egyptians the entire beach, including the hotel (for which they have offered compensation) and also a potentially valuable strategic point



overlooking the outskirts of Eilat, Israel's principal Red Sea port.

The deadlock over Taba may seem absurdly trivial for the stuff of a serious rift between the two most important nations in a highly sensitive area, but it is an intriguing case of Middle Eastern history repeating itself. A much earlier crisis over control of the same beach resulted in the British fleet steaming towards Constantinople, prepared for hostilities. And by a quirk of fate, it was the aftermath of that dispute, involving among others T. E. Lawrence, that led to the compilation of the map on which Egypt now stakes its claim to Taba's shoreline.

That story began, in the spring of 1906, when the British government, as the occupying power in Egypt, sent Turkey an ultimatum to withdraw a small force of troops from the beach at Taba - after which had succeeded in establishing exactly where that was - and to agree to the marking out of an administrative boundary separating Turkish and Egyptian claims in the Sinai Peninsula. To back up the ultimatum, a 42-ship task force arrived in the Bosphorus. The Turks swiftly reconsidered their previous rejection of Britain's demands (though the troops had already been withdrawn) and agreed, under protest, to the creation of the proposed new frontier.

Four months later, an agreement was accepted by Anglo-Egyptian and Turkish delegates on the basis of a detailed demarcation carried out by British surveyors working for the

Egyptian government. The new boundary was clearly established on the shore at Taba, close to an easily identifiable granite rock. However, in the best traditions of imperial surveying - on the North-West frontier of India, in the Tibetan region and in Africa - there was many a deliberate slip between the formal demarcation on paper and the final establishment of a boundary on the ground. Less than a decade later, this was to permit a de facto "adjustment" to the Taba frontier line in the interests of the British.

Once the 1906 crisis had been settled, Taba returned to its former obscurity, becoming a matter of concern to the British authorities only after the outbreak of war in 1914, when Britain and Egypt withdrew altogether from the Sinai. In the Arab Bureau in Cairo, there was much apprehension about the threat of a Turkish-German drive across the desert towards the Suez Canal, and the British were keen to establish a forward base at Agaba (now Jordan's main port). T. E. Lawrence had partially surveyed the frontier region just before the war: now he was drafted into the War Office mapping department and told to produce a large-scale map of the Sinai boundary region.

Lawrence's chief, Colonel S. F. Newcombe, instructed him to use his imagination when it came to drawing the frontier around Taba, Israel understood what that meant. In a letter to a friend, he wrote that he had been asked to rush things through: "By night, behold there was a map of Sinai 18 feet each way..."

Some of it was accurate, and the rest I invented. The result of this creative surveying was that the boundary at Taba moved from the beach where the 1906 agreement had established it up on to the hill almost a mile to the north. It is this very position which Egypt claims today. A few other "adjustments" to the 1906 map were included by Lawrence and his team with a view to giving the revised frontier appropriate authenticity.

Today, almost 80 years on, the issue dividing Egypt and Israel is quite simple: where is the real border at Taba? The Israelis naturally want to stand firm on the 1906 agreement, which gives them their share of the beach. The Egyptians, equally understandably, favour the adjusted boundary of Lawrence's 1915 map. To this end, they claim to have discovered a border marker on the top of the hill overlooking Eilat and Agaba. On closer inspection, however, post number 91 reveals so many contradictions and incompatibilities with the original lines drawn in 1906 that its authenticity must be open to serious doubt.

Given the wider questions that this could raise about the legitimacy of the frontier they recognize, the Egyptian authorities might well be disposed to conclude that they have more to gain from an early, friendly deal with Israel based broadly on the 1906 agreement than risk opening a can of worms by pursuing their present claim. Detailed investigation of the claim to all of Taba could, in the light of the new evidence presented here, reopen questions concerning the rest of the Sinai which Cairo might prefer to forget.

For their part, the Israelis would probably be happy to leave such a delicate issue buried in the past in the interests of a much-needed improvement in relations with the only Arab nation to have signed a peace treaty with them. But until the Taba angle is unravelled, the sun worshippers will continue to bask on the beach, and the hotel swimming pool in shreds.

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Bitter pills for Garret the Good

Dublin As Dr Garret FitzGerald vigorously promotes his government's economic plan, he also faces a test of nerve and parliamentary skill in the field of social reform. The economic strategy, Building on Reality, was two years in gestation. In that same period "Garret the Good" has disappointed by failing to deliver hoped-for social legislation. His opponents wonder if he ever will.

But Dr FitzGerald must pilot at least some changes through the Dail, because many new supporters of his Fine Gael party were attracted more by his vision of reform than his party's economic policies. Social reform would retain the loyalty of the young liberal-urban voters and do much to restore the tarnished image of the prime minister as a great liberal crusader.

The problems he faces are already evident in the preliminary skirmishes over cabinet moves to reform the present family planning laws. On other issues, such as divorce and abolishing the concept of illegitimacy, the opposition is likely to be even tougher. For all the flood of young recruits into the party and its veneer of social democracy,

there remains a section determinedly conservative and traditional. It is delighted in forcing FitzGerald into an embarrassing party split, defeating his wording for the constitutional amendment on abortion a year ago, and would happily do so again.

In that episode, FitzGerald was outmanoeuvred by a powerful alliance of the Fianna Fail opposition, a minority in his own party, and the Catholic Church. The same alliance shows signs of regrouping to confront him once more on family planning.

Despite reservations within his own party, the opposition leader Charles Haughey, seems intent on exploiting FitzGerald's dilemma in the hope that it will speed the fall of the government. Oliver Flanagan, a conservative backbencher who has pledged his total opposition, said: "I am against contraceptives for single people or for anybody because contraceptives are wrong, and against the teachings of the Catholic Church."

FitzGerald may not even be supported by the assortment of left-wingers in the Dail who believe his measures do not go far enough.

Then there is the position of the Catholic church - the pressure group in the republic. FitzGerald was left in no doubt of the hierarchy's position during the New Ireland Forum. Then he was reminded that the bishops believe legislators were entitled to legislate and put forward proposals, but the church reserved its position to warn the faithful about the consequences.

Dr Connelley, Bishop of Down and Connor, said: "What we have claimed, and what we must claim, is the right to fulfil our pastoral duty, and our pastoral duty is to alert the conscience of Catholics to the moral consequences of any proposed pieces of legislation, and to the impact of that legislation on the moral quality of life in society."

The last few months have dispelled any doubts over how tenaciously the church will defend traditional teaching. There are already signs that any proposals to remove the constitutional ban on divorce will resurrect the bitterness, vilification and division which inflamed the "pro-life" debate a year ago.

Pro and anti-groups already exist.

Richard Ford

Ronald Butt

First steps to the corner shopfloor

As desperadoes do when hope is almost gone, the organizers of the NUM massed pickets are urging their inflamed and increasingly desperate troops into still more deeply criminal violence, none of which Mr Scargill is willing to condemn. Meanwhile, despite the risks, more and more miners are daring to go to work.

Mr Scargill and the NUM militants are not being defeated by the actions of the government or the coal board, but because a large section of their own members and, for practical purposes, all the other unions have refused support. It is, above all, the working miners, not Mr MacGregor, who are destroying Scargillism. Mr Scargill has always liked to describe his tactics in terms of military metaphor ("We launched... squads of cars, minibuses and buses, all directed on pre-determined targets...") was his description this year of his model tactics in 1969. His defeat can well be described in similar terms.

He failed to take Nottinghamshire with his invading pickets this summer and then had to withdraw them to defend his Yorkshire base. Now, as he launches his final attacks, the question is what lies ahead of the union and the industry as they are driven by the acts of desperate men with nothing to lose.

An answer is best approached by way of the following facts. The working miners of Nottinghamshire, south Derbyshire and Leicestershire (who comprise most of the 30 per cent of the NUM members who are working) are acting with strict adherence to their union's constitution, but are also being driven by Mr Scargill towards something like *de facto* autonomy.

They are acting constitutionally because their decision to continue working is firmly grounded on Mr Scargill's refusal to allow them the ballot for which they have asked and to which they are entitled under union rules. They have throughout treated Mr Scargill's strike as unofficial, which the High Court has since declared it to be, and they have also invariably adhered to the letter of union law when this was at issue.

Thus they have continued to honour the overtime ban that was begun when the NUM rejected the 5.2 per cent pay increase (offered by the coal board at the end of 1983) allegedly in protest against the NCB's "attacks on jobs and living standards."

The working miners have therefore voluntarily deprived themselves of the 5.2 per cent to which they will be entitled, presumably back-dated for a year, once the overtime ban has been called off. But to call it off, the Nottinghamshire would have to decide that they wanted to negotiate autonomously for themselves. This is something which they have so far refused to do. But will they be driven to it?

Another straw in the wind blowing towards autonomy is the resistance of the Nottinghamshire to being subordinated to the central NUM "model" rule book. The NUM is a federation of independent area unions, each of which has traditionally been responsible for its own discipline. Recently, however, a new model rule 51, promulgated at the centre, has sought to forbid any act or decision "which may be detrimental to the interests of the union."

Any breach of this rule was to be penalized by expulsion or suspension by a disciplinary court chaired by Mr Scargill, with Mr McGahey chairing an appeals committee - a system of

justice that speaks for itself. The new rule, however, was declared invalid by the High Court and the Nottinghamshire naturally defy it.

They would not much mind if the NUM expelled them for their defiance since an autonomous union would be created which other working Midlands areas would quickly join. But equally the Nottinghamshire men will not take a first step since if they can disobey Mr Scargill's orders without being expelled they have achieved effective independence anyway.

But this could be at risk once the strike is over, which is why they are considering removing the rule in their own rule-book which states that the national union should prevail where there is conflict with an area. That change requires a two-thirds majority, and it may be too much for the Nottinghamshire to swallow when the question comes up at their December conference. But who can be sure of that if Mr Scargill's tactics become still more desperate by then?

The Nottinghamshire have, after all, refused to go to the last two conferences called by Mr Scargill, and the area is also considering what to do with the 71 per cent weekly contribution from each of its members that it has until recently paid to the central NUM. Since the sequestrator took over NUM funds, however, the money has not been passed over and it now has to be decided whether the Nottinghamshire are to be treated as trustees for the NUM, or whether the money is paid under a contractual agreement which the NUM has broken.

All these things, and perhaps the overtime ban and pay rise too, have to be considered at the Nottinghamshire's December meeting. Mr Scargill's behaviour in the coming weeks could be the crucial factor. It has always been clear that he would be beaten by local bargaining and rank-and-file action. It was rank-and-file action that replaced a militant by a moderate executive in Nottinghamshire itself after the strike began, and when the strike is over may happen elsewhere.

Moreover, what is happening in Nottinghamshire raises the larger question whether we are seeing the beginning of the end of the power of national unions, and the rise of local union power for bargaining more freely in the light of local conditions. Nothing could do more to bring employers and employees together than such concentration on their shared interests.

Paradoxically decentralization in the coal industry (and perhaps its break-up) is being approached not by the government's initiative but by the action of union members in response to Mr Scargill's overwhelming ambition. Prospects are opening which the government ought to contemplate. Is it possible to give some of the coalfields to the miners co-operatively, or on National Freight lines? Where is investment to be concentrated when the strike is over? Should it perhaps be concentrated in Nottinghamshire and similar areas? What should be the place of coal generally in the nation's fuel supplies? Not all Conservatives believe with Mr Peter Walker that the status quo should be restored: some argue that the opportunity should be taken to free the nation from its present dangerous dependence on this capricious industry.

Mr Scargill has probably acted as a catalyst for greater change than he can conceivably have realized when he began his insurrection.

John P. Harris

Escargots, lithely poached

Clermont l'Herauld

A fair amount of chuntering is heard in France these days about law "n' order. Not that the crime rate has shot up, but the centre-right (Chirac, Barre and Co) tends to blame the government for everything, from murder to civil TV shenanigans and the extreme right - recently noticeable because of the able oratory of its Duce, M. Le Pen - has a *bête noire* in the person of the Minister of Justice, Robert Badinter, whom it regards as a wet because he abolished the guillotine.

However, the government proclaims that it really would like people to obey the law, so one may assume that everybody welcomed the coup de grace recently meted out to a wicked young man at the *tribunal de grande instance* of Albi. He had been awaiting trial since early June, when he was caught sinking from a wood concealing several dozen succulent snails.

The close season for snails, as every British sportsman going to France should know, runs from April 1 to June 30. In that time snails are supposed to get on with courtship, mating, gestation, egg-laying and hatching (or snailbirth and suckling, as the case may be - I am not very well up on gastropods) without being distracted by anxieties about kidnappers.

Then on the Glorious First of July, the wild snail season opens. The chase is on, all true huntsmen hope for a fine drizzle that will tempt the game to break cover, and the woods and hills are alive with the squeak or squeal of specimens being separated from the surfaces to which they had been adhering.

You can get snails all the year round in French restaurants, but nowadays they are imported from Eastern Europe, generally ready cooked in tins. The gourmet at a five-star French hotel de luxe will order a couple of lightly-boiled fresh local snails for breakfast during the close season gets the same dusty answer as he would at the Savoy Grill if he asked for grouse before August 12.

Few Frenchmen know, by the

way, that there is no close season for *la chasse aux escargots* in England's green and pleasant lands. Wake up, British Tourist Authority!

The Albi court fined the snail poacher 500 francs (about £45), and awarded one franc symbolic damages (all it asked for) to the *Fédération Départementale de Chasse*. But even at Albi, where heretics got a short sharp deal in the twelfth century, signs of wetness have seeped in: the sentence was suspended. I hope the young man will have the good sense to spend next spring on a law-abiding safari around Chipping Sodbury, where there is good snailing.

A propos of hunting etc, let me bring to the surface a cutting from *Le Monde* of October last year, on the delights of shooting and fishing in Ireland.

The keen Frenchman (having written two letters to Dublin at least a month in advance, one with 10 punts enclosed, to the Department of Justice asking for permission to import his fowling-piece, the other to the Forest and Wild Life Service requesting a shooting licence) can have enormous fun from November to March when, the article alleges, *canaris, sarcelles et bécasses* abound. Yes, that's right: canaries, teal and woodcock.

I wrote to *Le Monde* to express my regret that such an eminent paper, normally a wholesome influence, should encourage its readers to join in the regrettable Irish habit of bagging these charming little songsters. It may be all right for natives in their turf cabins to eke out the boiled potatoes with a brochette or two of such *uccellini* and a noggin of poteen before getting back to the Celtic dream-twig on pillows stuffed with tiny yellow feathers. They have been brought up to it. But would not even Tartan de Tarascon have drawn the line at a *canari*?

It turned out to be one of *Le Monde's* very rare misprints. For *canaris* read *canards*. But I assure you that the Albi trial really was about real snails.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LEFT IN THE LURCH

"I joined Labour as a teenager, excited by the vision of a socialist Britain." Thus Mr Eric Moonman, the authentic voice of a generation of Labour activists, MPs, councillors, party officials and mere Labour voters that is now in its political dotage. Mr Moonman this week resigned. The others lapse - into political passivity, into exhausted defence of their seats against the predators of the ultra-left; others, in their hundreds of thousands, take their votes elsewhere.

Vital organs of the Labour Party - branches, union delegations, the bulk of constituencies - are now (irretrievably?) controlled by those proclaiming themselves the inheritors of Mr Moonman's youthful vision; they say Mr Moonman and Lord Wilson and Mr Callaghan and the other anti-heroes of the new left betrayed the utopian dream. Dreamers are not a new element in the make up of Labour.

In the 1940s, when Mr Moonman joined Labour, they swam in the mainstream, seeing socialism realized in nationalization of industry, in the construction of the welfare state. Later, as Gaitskill and Lord Wilson tried to teach a new, difficult creed - that socialism is merely what Labour governments manage to do - the utopians were temporarily cowed. In the 1970s a new breed of militant utopians emerged, impatient with parliament, strengthened by recruits from the new class of public functionaries created by Wilsonian socialism and Heathite corporatism and infused with a jumble of extremist ideas from the ideological ferment of

the 1960s. Labour's old-guard utopians - Mr Foot their tribune - opened the door wide. Party discipline crumbled. Since 1973 there have been no enemies and many openings on the left.

What Mr Moonman's generation came to learn, in the school of hard electoral knocks and through some proximity to manual workers and those grass roots trade unionists who did not make up delegations to Congress House and party conferences, was the limits of politics. In the years of Lord Wilson and Mr Callaghan the principle of limits eventually came to apply to loose government finance (with Mr Healey giving the lesson) and to tolerance of educational anarchy (here Mr Callaghan himself spoke some home truths). Throughout the principle applied to the way Labour conducted its affairs: MPs and councillors were given space for judgment. Respect was retained for a tradition of civil administration outside the ambit of party politics. It has been on this ground that Mr Moonman has found his limits, and he has expressed the pain of many.

In Mr Moonman's case the arena is an area health authority. Its budget is small but the principles on which it ought to operate are grand. What Mr Moonman rejects is a Leninist model of Labour Party organization. Mr Meacher (buoyed because his constituency party in Oldham is still ruled by old school moderates) pretends it is all the government's fault. Let Mr Meacher confront two Glasgow academics who correspond with The Times this morning.

For several years they have monitored the erosion of a liberal conception of party life in Scotland and its replacement by a theory and practice never before seen in Britain outside the sect of the ultra-left; Labour begins to work on a system in which members of the revolutionary parties can and do find themselves at home. What is true of Glasgow is true of Liverpool, of certain London boroughs, of Manchester and elsewhere.

Mr Kinnock's task - knocking the party into shape both as a credible opposition and, perhaps in the longer term, as a leading element in some regrouping in the centre and left of British politics - is not, yet, hopeless. In part he and the other Labour leaders must realize that there is a sociological, a demographic quest. Mr Moonman's generation passes on, defeated.

But where does the idealistic left-leaning teenager that was Mr Moonman in the 1940s turn - repulsed as he surely must be by the mindlessness of Militant and the political snobishness of the left-wing cliques in power in so many constituencies? Mr Kinnock has, somehow, to appeal over the heads of the Livingstones, Hattisons and Scargills and by-pass the rusted machinery of his own party. To succeed he will need his well attested command of mass communications, popular musical videos and all. Meanwhile the very least he can be seen to be doing is dressing down those members of his party - dupes or worse - who allow themselves to be the willing agents of Labour's Leninists for whom politics has no in-built limits of civility.

SHIFTING SANDS

The admission to the Organization of African Unity of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the consequent departure of Morocco can be seen either as a victory for principle over short-sighted realpolitik or for fantasy over hard-headed pragmatism. The principle in question is one of great importance to the OAU, namely that national self-determination must be exercised within the frontiers inherited from colonialism. It may seem a paradoxical principle to have been adopted by a continent which so prides itself on having asserted its independence from the colonial powers, but it is essential to political stability because in most parts of Africa the limits of various historic, geographical or ethnic groupings could not easily be agreed on.

But the principle bears hard, of course, on those states which see themselves as heirs of a precolonial entity dismembered by the colonial powers. Such is the case of Somalia, which claims to represent a Somali nation carved up five ways in the late nineteenth century by Italy, Britain (two helpings), France and... Ethiopia. Present-day Somalia comprises the former Italian and British Somaliland but not the Somali territory which Britain incorporated into Kenya, nor French Somaliland (Djibouti) nor yet, despite an attempt to seize it *manu militari* in 1977, the Ethiopian Ogaden. And since Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti are now all members of the OAU that is how things are likely to stay.

Morocco sees itself as a

similar case, but has been rather more successful in asserting its claims by force. No one disputes that Morocco was partitioned between France and Spain in the early years of this century, and was reunited after independence. But the claim that the former Spanish Sahara was part of the Spanish zone of Morocco rather than a separate Spanish colony is much more dubious; and the Moroccan assertion that the International Court of Justice endorsed this claim does not gain in veracity from tireless repetition. What the Court in fact found was that whatever ill-defined ties existed in the past between the tribes of the Western Sahara and the Moroccan Sultan were insufficient to override the right of self-determination of the people of the territory.

Morocco further claims that an act of self-determination occurred in 1975 when the Tripartite Agreement, partitioning the territory between Morocco and Mauritania, was endorsed by a tribal assembly, the *djemaa*, which had previously been denounced by Morocco itself as an unrepresentative body entirely controlled by the Spanish authorities. The inadequacy of this claim was implicitly admitted in 1981 when King Hassan accepted the principle of a referendum to "verify" the wishes of the inhabitants.

By that time, however, a war had been in progress for five years between his troops and the guerrillas of the Polisario Front, fighting for independence. The latter claim that the majority of the population - some 160,000 -

is now in refugee camps on Algerian territory, while many of those now living in the Moroccan-controlled towns are not native "Sahrawis" but Moroccan immigrants. Morocco counter-asserts that most of those in the refugee camps are not from Western Sahara at all, and that those who have moved into the territory from Morocco are Sahrawis who had earlier taken refuge there from Spanish persecution.

The resulting deadlock is not good either for Morocco, which despite her shotgun marriage with Colonel Gaddafi now finds herself isolated in Africa, or for the OAU which loses an important founder member and gains a government-in-exile, with questionable credentials. Morocco still has friends in the Arab world and - though perhaps a little less confident since the Gaddafi affair - in the West. But even those friends do not formally recognise her sovereignty in the Western Sahara, and they do not - or should not - wish to make an enemy of the Sahrawi people, still less of Algeria which stands steadfastly behind it.

What they could best do for Morocco is offer help in finding a diplomatic solution. Could not Morocco and the Western Sahara be loosely joined by a Greater Maghrib (*Maghrib*, "the West", is actually the name of Morocco in Arabic) comprising also Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania and if needs must Libya too, with King Hassan in a head-of-the-commonwealth role? That would surely be better than continued war and self-isolation.

ODDITIES IN THE STOCKPILE

A strategic mineral stockpile should not by definition be the plaything of short-term political trimming, or so it might reasonably be thought. The government appears to believe otherwise. On Monday in answer to a parliamentary question that it intends to dispose of Britain's official reserve of vital industrial raw materials. But the stockpile was only started as recently as February of last year. What has changed?

The official answer is nothing. The government has not altered its strategic assessment of the possible disruption to supply from southern and central Africa of minerals such as cobalt, chrome, manganese and vanadium which are believed to be in the stockpile. Nor have the requirements of industry, basically the British Steel Corporation, significantly changed.

The official explanation for the policy change is that the Department of Trade and Industry, which is charged with managing the stockpile in the national interest, can no longer accommodate the strategic reserve within its budget. Yet the abrupt announcement in February 1983 which set up the stockpile, after many years of discussion on the merits of strategic stockpiles, owed at least as much to a sudden realization

by the DTI that it would not otherwise spend its budget in that financial year as it did to a recognition of the importance of the issue. Public expenditure, it seems, is an infinitely adaptable argument.

It is hard to take the new version of the public expenditure argument at face value. The government says it spent £40m on buying the minerals and on associated administrative costs. Such a price for keeping three months' supply of vital raw materials hardly looks excessive. Still harder to fathom is the official estimate of the value of the stockpile, which is to be sold through the market over a number of years. Strategic metal prices have at least doubled over the past 18 months; and yet the government says inexplicably that the market value of the stockpile is virtually unchanged at £40m.

The way in which the stockpile is being wound up is a fitting culmination to a story replete with oddities. It would seem that the government was never fully convinced of the need for such a stockpile (although the Ministry of Defence holds some materials for its own purposes). When the DTI did proceed, it found that its chosen metal broker, the reputable firm of Brandeis Goldschmidt (now Brandeis Instel), had been bought by Pechiney

Ugine Kuhlman, a nationalized French company. Since there were plenty of British brokers anxious and able to do the business and France is spending on its stockpile far more than Britain ever contemplated, it was a strange choice.

The problem was heightened by the DTI's urgent need to spend the money. Acting on instructions Brandeis bought heavily in the market over a short period with the inevitable result that the taxpayers paid more than was necessary and Brandeis was commensurately rewarded. But even then the approach to the whole operation was rather half-hearted. With the best of intentions, £40m does not go far and certainly bears no comparison with the stockpile worth several billion dollars run by the United States General Services Administration.

Moreover, the main beneficiary in the event of an emergency would have been the British Steel Corporation. Since BSC was not allowed to build up a strategic reserve on its own account the £40m fund was effectively disguised financing for the corporation. If there is a genuine case for a strategic mineral stockpile controlled by government - and countries as diverse as France, Japan and Korea seem to believe there is - it should not be subject to such arbitrary spending decisions as these have been.

Replacing pound in the pocket

From Mr S. Hodson-Presinger
Sir, If the pound note is to be phased out altogether and we are to rely upon this unwelcome coin, may we see the immediate introduction of a £2 note?

It is to be hoped that Mr Lawson will view this as a temporary measure to help curb any inflationary tendencies precipitated by the premature acceptance of the £5 note as the lowest paper denomination. Yours faithfully, SELWYN HODSON-PRESINGER, 16 Moore Street, Chelsea, SW3, November 13.

From Miss Mary E. Jelley
Sir, Now that we are stuck with these unpopular sovereigns could not the Chancellor arrange to lighten our load by taking a chunk of metal from the centre of these heavy coins?

It would also make them more distinguishable. I, for one, would willingly sacrifice St. George and the dragon for a "hole in the mint", as it were. Yours truly, MARY E. JELLEY, The Shepherd's Cottage, Chute, via Andover, Hampshire.

From Mr R. J. Phillips
Sir, Leaving aside the merits and demerits of the £1 coin, one can only be surprised that with all the resources available to us today no one is apparently able to produce a material suitable for use as a £1 note that will stand up to the wear and tear to which it would be subjected. Surely our inventive grandparents would be ashamed of us!

Yours etc, R. J. PHILLIPS, 21 Bevedean Avenue, Saltaire, Sussex.

From Dr Jacqueline Mitton
Sir, Hurrah for £1 coins! At last I shall no longer have to beg for them from astonished shop assistants to avoid screwed-up handfuls of grimy green paper. Are the Chancellor and I really in a minority of two?

Yours faithfully, JACQUELINE MITTON, 8a Canterbury Close, Cambridge, November 13.

From Mrs Marian Ladenburg
Sir, Why all the fuss? Did anyone ever object to the old sovereign?

Yours faithfully, MARIAN LADENBURG, Snell House, Rowhook, Near Horsham, Sussex.

From Mr R. A. Lovick
Sir, It does seem ironic that the serial number of the most recent pound note pictured on today's back page (November 13) should begin COIN.

Yours faithfully, R. LOVICK, 399B The Parade, Hook Road, Chessington, Surrey, November 13.

From Mr James R. Kenroy
Sir, Whose country is this? We want the £1 note.

Yours faithfully, JAMES R. KENROY, Pinewood Farm House, Trinsted, Gorse, Wymouth, Hampshire.

Medicine in the Forces

From the Chairman and members of the Conference of Medical Royal Colleges and their Faculties in the UK
Sir, The Conference of Medical Royal Colleges and their Faculties in the UK, which comprises the Armed Forces Medical Advisory Board (AFMAB) has been disbanded and that apparently there is no intention of replacing it.

Conference has always attached great importance to the AFMAB because we believe it plays an important role in the education, training and experience of doctors serving in the Armed Forces, and in facilitating access to the professional advice that the colleges and faculties can provide. It also offers to the colleges and faculties an opportunity to maintain contact with our colleagues in the Armed Forces.

We very much hope that the decision to disband the AFMAB will be reconsidered. Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY ELAND, President, Royal College of Surgeons in England (Chairman); THOMAS BEWLEY, President, Royal College of Physicians; DONALD CAMPBELL, Dean, Faculty of Anaesthetics, Royal College of Surgeons; ROBERT CURRAN, President, Royal College of Pathologists; R. DUCKWORTH, Dean, Faculty of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons; JAMES FRASER, President, Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh; RONALD H. GIRDWOOD, President, Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh; R. HOFFENBERG, President, Royal College of Physicians (London); J. G. KIRKIC, President, Royal College of Physicians in Ireland; VICTOR LANE, President, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; JOHN LAWSON, President, Royal College of General Practitioners; R. J. MACALLUM, Dean, Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians; M. G. MACNAUGHTON, President, Royal College of Ophthalmologists; W. M. ROSS, President, Royal College of Radiologists; ALWYN SMITH, President, Faculty of Community Medicine; T. J. THOMSON, President, Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons (Glasgow).

Conference of Medical Royal Colleges and their Faculties in the UK, c/o Department of Pathology, The Medical School, Birmingham, November 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Getting to grips anew with spending

From the Director General of the Royal Institute of Public Administration

Sir, You rightly comment (leading article, November 8) on the deeply unsatisfactory knock-down and drag-out processes whereby, each year, aggregate departmental bids for shares of public expenditure are cut down to the total required by the Treasury. You go on to advocate, as though it were a new idea, the setting up of "a central unit specifically concerned with evaluating the functions of government right across departmental boundaries" and suggest that this unit should be located in the Treasury.

Might I remind you that until just over a year ago there was in existence a central unit whose task, in principle, included precisely that outlined above? The 1970 White Paper on the Reorganization of Central Government said that the new Central Policy Review Staff would, among other things, help to "establish the relative priorities to be given to the different sectors of the Government's programme as a whole". To this end it would play an important part in the public expenditure process.

The CPRS was abolished by the Prime Minister last year on the grounds not that it was failing to do the jobs for which it was set up (which was, by then arguably true), but that its purposes were being met satisfactorily in other ways (which was manifestly absurd).

Sooner or later, as is increasingly

recognized, a unit will have to be recreated to do the jobs originally envisaged for the CPRS, including injecting more reason - or at least more and better analysis - into the public expenditure process. But this job certainly should not be performed, nor the unit located, in the Treasury.

Like finance departments everywhere, the Treasury has great influence and important tasks to perform, including managing the economy and controlling public spending. But the fact of these tasks, and the collective experience, skills and temperament derived from them, make the Treasury quite unsuitable and indeed incompetent to provide (in your words) "some reasoned ordering of economic and social priorities".

It was, for example, the Treasury's barely-disguised view that the programme analysis and review (PAR) process of the 1970s was a tool not for reviewing programmes, but for cutting down expenditure, that helped to discredit PAR in the eyes of the rest of Whitehall. In this case, as in so many others, we really ought to try to learn something from the lessons of the past - and to build on existing institutions, rather than constantly scrapping them and starting again.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM PLOWDEN, Director General, Royal Institute of Public Administration, 3 Birdcage Walk, SW1.

Left-wing clash

From Dr John Geekie and Dr Michael Keating

Sir, Philip Webster's "Clash of the left-wing clans" (feature, November 9), while generally well informed, astonished us in its assertion that the Labour Coordinating Committee (LCC) in Scotland "displays a hatred towards Militant of an unequivocal ferocity".

As members of the "soft left" who spent five years in the firing line while LCC convived and colluded with Militant, we certainly welcome their Pauline conversion, but if Militant do make their breakthrough no one will be more to blame than the LCC itself.

Consistently LCC (Scotland) has refused to support any action against the Militant Tendency, despite Militant campaigns of harassment, first against the Labour right, then against the centre and moderate left, until in several constituencies the awful truth has dawned that, along with some Trotskyist splinters (IMG etc) LCC now stands alone in the front line.

For years LCC (Scotland) has collaborated with Militant in Militant-dominated "Broad Left" caucuses in constituency Labour parties, thereby ensuring the success of Militant resolutions and the election of Militant office bearers, delegates and local government candidates.

For example, the militant-inspired attempt to displace James White, MP (Glasgow Pollok) on the eve of the 1983 general election (an unconstitutional manoeuvre after Militant had failed during reselection) was enthusiastically supported by LCC members.

LCC delegates to Glasgow District Labour Party have consistently opposed attempts to deal with Militant, for example by opposing the register of non-affiliated groups in the Labour Party. As a result of LCC activity and inactivity, Militant now has over 100 members of Glasgow District Council. George Galloway has compared the expulsion of one Militant member to the activities of "kangaroo courts... more familiar in Tehran" and has defended the right of these "tendencies to remain in the party". The Scottish Executive of the Labour Party, in which LCC is

the dominant influence, has also consistently opposed measures to expel "members on the basis of their socialist beliefs".

Of course, such tender concern for individual conscience on the part of Militant and the LCC does not extend to Labour right-wingers or even the "soft left", who have been subjected to McCarthyist campaigns of harassment and persecution.

So, with a combination of naivete and cynicism, LCC in Scotland have abetted the advance of Militant. Their naive results from a - no doubt genuine - reaction against the LCC which make their collaboration more intelligible. Both share a democratic-centralist view of power, believing the party activists rather than the electorate to be the source of all political authority - hence the scorn poured on advocates of "one member, one vote" in constituency affairs.

Indeed, it is by effectively destroying the democratic option of opening constituency parties to the members, as well as by driving out independent-minded activists, that the LCC have ensured that in so many places they now stand alone against the Militant advance.

It may be a further sinister development or it may be merely pathetic that, in the Militant firing line, LCC is now desperately trying to make cabals with other Trotskyist groups such as the International Marxist Group and the Socialist Organiser Alliance which, encouraged by Militant's success, have recently entered the party.

Some day they might learn the lesson of all this. We hope that it will not be too late to save the Labour Party.

Yours etc, JOHN GEEKIE, MICHAEL KEATING, 21 Lethington Avenue, Glasgow.

Gibraltar's EEC fears

From Councillor Michael J. Burnett

Sir, Your Correspondent's report (October 31) on the likely impact of Spain's entry to the EEC on Gibraltar covered some aspects of the profound changes which will be likely to occur in the territory's economy. There are, however, some other issues which seem to be unresolved in the negotiations.

The full acquisition by Spanish residents of the rights of an EEC citizen in Gibraltar will mean, firstly, that they have access, at an as yet undefined cost, to Gibraltar's medical services, which are free at the point of consumption.

Secondly, Spanish citizens will have the right to acquire title to property in Gibraltar thus leaving open the possibility of the acquisition of Gibraltar by Spain literally through purchase.

Thirdly Spanish citizens working in Gibraltar will acquire rights to social security benefits significantly more widespread than those in Spain, thus increasing the pressure on Gibraltar's highly taxed revenue

base, already likely to be strained by increases in Gibraltarian unemployment arising from the deindustrialisation of the naval dockyard.

Two matters on which detailed agreement appears to have been reached in the negotiations are also a cause of concern. The right of Spanish residents to ply their trade in Gibraltar is likely to bring about the collapse of the orderly conduct of business activity through trade licensing.

Similarly, Spanish workers will have full access to the 11,000 jobs in the Gibraltar labour market after a seven-year transitional period. This could lead to high levels of unemployment in the territory without having any noticeable effect on unemployment in the Campo de Gibraltar, which currently stands at some 35 per cent. In short, the final terms of Spain's treaty of accession to the EEC are currently awaited only with apprehension in Gibraltar.

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL J. BURNETT, Members' Room, The Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, SW18.

Nato's shield

From Air Commodore Alastair Mackie

Sir, Readers of Sir Patrick Wall's account (November 6) of Nato's problems, could be forgiven for mistaking it for a chairman's report to a troubled multinational corporation. Get your act together, he warns the European cartels, or Moloch Inc will grab all the business.

Who makes which armaments is not what the industry, much less the North Atlantic Assembly, should be worrying about. For 36 years or so Nato has subsisted, and the arms trade has grown fat on, an exchange with the Warsaw Pact of ever more terrifying threats and the deployment of more and more weapons, almost all offensive, to counter them.

For Nato the result is a ruinous strategy centred on a land battle winnable only with a nuclear

bludgeon. The alternatives the bludgeon poses are either that the politicians could not bring themselves to authorise its use, or, if they did, that it could blow up the world.

What the Assembly should address itself to is a shift from offence to defence: the adoption, that is, of the non-nuclear, non-provocative but wholly effective shield of weaponry now within the technical possibilities.

Apart from restoring Nato strategy to sanity and abating the mutual terror of East and West, the shift could ease Sir Patrick's concern. The arms industry would be slimmed down by the consequent economies; but the European component, applying its special design skills to the new devices needed, could expect a commanding lead over the US competition.

Yours faithfully, ALASTAIR MACKIE, 4 Warwick Drive, SW15, November 6.

Equal chance for all pupils

From Mr W. R. Knight

Sir, Roger Scruton (October 30) sets great store by the opening of every institution to talent and the removal of institutional obstacles to individual success. I agree: all institutions including educational ones, are likely to have a degree of inequality, discrimination and prejudice which must be addressed if they are to be truly open to talent.

Is Mr Scruton suggesting that these only occur in all-white institutions and never in a multi-racial context? To argue such a distinction seems highly illogical. Worse, though, is the fact that in rehearsing his theories, he overlooks the practical realities of running an educational institution and the business of meeting the needs of children, the expectations of their parents and the demands of society.

The clear message I receive from teachers, advisers and from parents themselves is that their children do not attain if they are undervalued, if they are ignored, if the expectations of them are too low, or if they feel badly slighted. An obvious responsibility for education leaders, therefore, is to see that children are highly valued; that they are given attention; that high expectations are placed on them, and that they feel respected.

Young people cannot be divorced from their background. Their emotional ties are a critical factor in their development. In the context of a district such as Bradford, this means that young pupils originating from, say, the Indian sub-continent will not attain if there are hidden messages in society or a school telling them that their country, religion, customs, or the parents they respect and admire are deficient. Therefore, our task is to ensure that there are no such hidden messages.

These priorities sit four-square with the sound educational practice that forms the basis of all policy guidelines that we give the schools throughout this district and which is, I imagine, recognised as important in every part of the country.

This is Bradford's approach to all education, not just education in its multicultural aspects. Whatever Mr Scruton may deduce about the national picture, the diagnosis he offers, and which he implies is the way we tackle the issues in Bradford, has nothing to do with reality.

Yours faithfully, W. R. KNIGHT, Director of Educational Services, City of Bradford Metropolitan Council, Provincial House, Bradford, West Yorkshire, November 7.

Turner prizewinner

From Mr Patrick Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, The Tate Gallery's announcement of an award of £10,000 dedicated to the memory of Turner, aimed at rousing public interest in current British art, is a commendable idea.

The contemporary art trade in Britain is currently undergoing its worst season in years; therefore any award that attempts to bring the attention of the general public to new art in this country should not be condemned.

Mr Malcolm Morley, however, the recipient of the first Turner Prize, is an artist who has not lived or worked in this country for twenty years. Why then should such a prestigious award, made in the name of British art, go to a man who is better known in his adoptive land, America?

Would it not have been better to award the first Turner Prize to a person who has done something noticeable for contemporary art here in Britain?

Would it not also have been better for the committee to have chosen an artist whose work is more easily understandable and accessible to the general public than that of Mr Morley? The Tate, after all, has no work by Morley in its permanent collection.

I hope, Sir, for a better result next year.

Yours faithfully, P. BOYD-CARPENTER, Director, The Church Gallery, 34 Bryanston Street, W1, November 9.

Power of television

From Mr E. S. Salisbury

Sir, Mr John Whitney, Director General of the Independent Television Authority, is reported (November 9) as saying that a direct cause-and-effect relationship between violent television programmes and juvenile behaviour is "nonsense".

I wonder if he has come to the same conclusion regarding the cause-and-effect relationships with reference to television advertising and the consumer?

I doubt it. Yours faithfully, E. S. SALISBURY, 51 York Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool, November 12.

Fully entitled?

From Mr William Callaghan

Sir, Mr Quest-Ritson (November 10) asks at what age one should address one's son as "Esquire". My rule of thumb has been to add the title from the time they have first addressed me as "squire". Thus I have first employed it on the envelope containing the card for their eighth, and at latest eleventh, birthday.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, 13 Wharnciffe Close, Hoyland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, November 10.

of letters
 the year. Price 70p.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to get your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

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Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

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Claimants should ring 0254-53272

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Equities remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 12. Dealings End, Nov 23. Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Johnson Matthey's extraordinary £235m

Shareholders in Johnson Matthey plc, the precious metals refining and industrial group whose banking subsidiary was rescued last month, should be inured to shocks by now. The near-collapse of the banking subsidiary cost their company £152 million and they have seen the value of their shares tumble from 240p before the debacle.

However, they would still be wise to find themselves a comfortable armchair and a large scotch before digesting the circular issued yesterday giving details of the £25 million capital injection and the half-year results. The shares, closed 10p down at 128p yesterday because of it.

Although it contains no further shocks on the scale of recent events, it nevertheless makes fairly depressing reading. Pretax profits of the continuing business are down from £13 million to £9 million in the half-year to end-September after numerous exceptional provisions which are not quantified but could be around £3 million.

Extraordinary losses include, apart from the £152 million relating to JMB, a further £10.8 million on the jewelry side, and other bits and pieces bringing the total to £166.1 million. Ignoring profits on precious metal sales, extraordinary losses in the past 18 months now amounts to a staggering £235 million.

The circular contains no profit forecast; a decision on dividend payments has been deferred and would have to be agreed anyway by the banks who have provided a £250 million emergency credit line.

There is also no assurance that working capital is adequate since it quite clearly is not. The group is now hopelessly overlevered. Borrowings stand at £297 million while shareholders' funds will be after the £25 million capital injection down to about £258 million or about £44 million less if metal stocks are included at base rather than market value. A far-reaching recapitalization is clearly needed at some point.

One firm of chartered accountants is already preparing a report on the JMB disaster, while another, Coopers & Lybrand, is now advising Johnson Matthey plc on what should be done in terms of restructuring and refinancing the rest of the business.

In the meantime, shareholders have to vote on December 6 at an extraordinary meeting on the £25 million capital injection and on proposals to boost the group's borrowing powers.

Shareholders should clearly vote in favour of the £25 million capital injection which was modified after various institutions took umbrage but still favours Charter Consolidated whose shareholding will rise from 27.9 per cent to at least 33.34 per cent. Were this motion to fail, it would jeopardize the credit facilities agreed by the banks and the group's future would look bleak indeed.

As to whether shareholders should take up their rights, the board of Johnson Matthey plc is not making any recommendation. The new shares are being offered at a considerable discount, equivalent to 50p a share. BP is waiting in the wings and there is still the possibility of a bid from that quarter.

Awaiting the big bond issues

Encouraged by the success of the first targeted registered issue by the United States Treasury and of the seven year, \$300 million offering by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the big bond houses are licking their lips at the

thought that more big issues are likely from similar sources.

Indeed, the timing is most convenient because the market, although volume has been breaking all records this year, is short of the very large (say \$500 million) high quality issues which used to emanate from Canada, Australia and other prime borrowers whose financing needs have diminished.

It is very likely that the US Treasury will make another issue before the end of this year and the Fannie Mae issue could be followed by the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Farm Credit Administration, and the National Student Loan Agency. The regard in which these credits are held by European investors is demonstrated by the fact that the Fannie Mae is yielding only about six basis points more than the comparable Treasury issue. European investors, it seems, are prepared to pay a little for the advantages of near-anonymity.

Credit Suisse First Boston has sold about 80 per cent of the Fannie Mae issue, and the first retail investors have appeared. But this will remain a predominantly institutional market until the first property bearer American official paper is issued.

Urging enterprise on the film industry

The British film industry has been complaining about lack of government support as long as anyone can remember. It still seems odd that its complaints should reach a new level of intensity in the run-up to the industry's 1985 British Film year, in which it hopes to build on the worldwide critical success of some of our recent efforts.

With one hand, the Government is about to publish a Film Bill that will privatize the National Film Finance Corporation (with an injection of £10 million of public money over five years) abolish the corresponding Eady levy which is helping to cripple British cinemas as well as quota restrictions on foreign films.

With its other hand, the Treasury has incidentally knocked the bottom out of recent tax-avoidance aid to the film producers by its reforms of corporation tax and the phasing out of 100 per cent capital allowances.

In a speech to the Independent Programme Producers Association yesterday, Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary, tried to soothe ruffled feathers by explaining that the film industry will still receive special tax treatment. It will retain rights to capital allowances on the new lower scales permanently. They were due to run out in 1987. The industry will also have the choice of treating its investments as capital or revenue, whichever is most favourable for tax purposes and will have a special cost-recovery system that can allow film expenditure to be written off faster than in other businesses.

Mr Moore's main aim, however, was to extol the benefits of the Business Expansion Scheme and the opportunities the scheme opens up for continuing small-scale independent production companies. It was an important message. If the British film industry is on the threshold of having a strong commercial future, not just among the Goldcrests, then it should certainly be thinking in terms of moving with the grain of the Government's policies to encourage enterprise and stimulate small business, instead of subconsciously pigeonholing itself as an art that needs support from the public purse.

Slower growth in productivity pushes up unit wage costs

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

There has been a marked slowdown in productivity growth in Britain, and this is now resulting in increases in unit wage costs far higher than in competitor countries.

In the July-September period, output per head in manufacturing was up by just 2.5 per cent on a year earlier. This compared with a rise of 4.9 per cent in the second quarter, 4.5 per cent in the first quarter and 8.8 per cent in the final quarter of 1983.

As a result, unit labour costs in manufacturing have risen strongly, from a rate of increase of 0.8 per cent in the third quarter of 1983 to 6.2 per cent in the third quarter of 1984. The latest figures available from other countries cover the second quarter and are -1 per cent for the US, -6 per cent for Japan and zero for Germany.

The latest average earnings figures, for September, showed

a rise of 6.4 per cent on a year earlier. However, the figures are distorted by the miners' strike, which has reduced earnings growth by around 1.25 per cent and delayed settlements, which has reduced it by 0.75 per cent in September, the same as in July and August.

Average earnings in manufacturing rose by 9.1 per cent in the year to September, with the underlying increase calculated at 8.75 per cent, the same as in August.

The Department of Employment also revealed yesterday that there was a 13,000 rise in manufacturing employment in September, the biggest increase since April 1977 and after a decline of 47,000 in manufacturing employment over the previous nine months.

However, the figure is regarded as erratic and for the third quarter as a whole,

UNIT LABOUR COSTS, MANUFACTURING		
	Index (1980=100)	Percentage rise on year earlier
1983 I	116.4	2.6
II	118.6	3.1
III	117.8	1.6
IV	119.2	0.8
1984 I	121.8	4.6
II	122.2	3.0
III	124.9	6.2

Source: Department of Employment.

manufacturing employment declined by 5,000.

The Confederation of British Industry had detected a change in the content of pay settlements this year, according to the results from its pay database released yesterday.

The proportion of settlements which include longer holidays is just 5 per cent in the period since August 1, compared with 16 per cent in the last pay round. Only 3 per cent of settlements have featured

reduced working hours, again a low figure in comparison with recent years.

The average level of settlements is up on a year ago, however. In the latest three months, settlements have averaged 6.1 per cent, within a fairly wide range. A year ago, in the corresponding period, the average was 5.5 per cent. Average settlements in service industries over the past six months have been 6.9 per cent, the CBI said.

The Treasury's autumn statement, published on Monday, assumed a decline in the underlying rate of average earnings growth from 7.5 per cent in 1984-85 to 7 per cent in 1985-86. It also set a 3 per cent limit on the public sector pay bill for 1985-86.

The Treasury did not provide a detailed productivity assumption in the statement, but appears to be assuming a 2 per cent rise in output per head in manufacturing next year.

Pound falls 1.2 cents

The pound lost 1.2 cents to \$1.2620 against a stronger dollar yesterday, in spite of the 0.1 per cent decline in United States retail sales in October. However, sterling held steady against most other important currencies and the drop of 0.3 to 76.5 in the sterling index simply reflected the dollar's strength.

Shares were quieter. The FT 30-share index eased to 923.7, from Tuesday's record of 924.3. Market report, page 24.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1181.6 down 2.2 (high 1182.4; low 1176.6)
FT index: 923.7 down 0.6
FT 30: 923.7 down 0.6
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 20.321
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.53 up 0.19
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1204.39 down 2.21
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,320.9 up 66.74
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 1077.93 up 11.8
Amsterdam: 178.9 down 1.1
Sydney: AC Index 778.4, unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling Index 76.5 down 0.3 (range: 76.5-76.4)
\$1.2620 down 1.20 cents
DM 3.75 up 0.0075
FF 11.5050 up 0.03
Yen 306.75 down 0.25
Dollar Index 138.8 up 1.0
DM 2.9570 up 0.0225

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.2620
Dollar DM 2.9575
ECU 20.587139
SDR 22.791900

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance house base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10 7/4-10
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2
Euro currency rates:
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month FF 11 1/4-11 1/2
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.75
Fed funds 9 1/2
Treasury long bond 9 1/4-9 1/2
ECU Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3, to November 6, 1984 inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London Fixed (per ounce):
am \$346.00 pm \$345.80
close \$345.50-\$346 (2273.50-2274)
New York latest: \$346.00
Kugler (per coin): \$355.50
357 (2281.50-2282.50)
Sovereigns (new) \$81.50-82.50
(\$84.75-85.50)
Excludes VAT

Edwardes dismisses Dunlop auditors

By Philip Robinson

Sir Michael Edwardes, new chairman of Dunlop Holdings, last night announced that he had dismissed the company's auditors, Ernst & Whinney.

The move is the latest in a series of sackings by Sir Michael, who is backed by 46 international and domestic bankers owed a total of \$385m by the ailing group.

On his first day last Friday, Sir Michael ousted 11 of the 13 directors, including the resignation of J. Henry Schroder. Was as merchant bank adviser and replaced Panmure Gordon, the stockbrokers with Cazenove & Co.

Price Waterhouse, appointed investigating accountants by the bankers 18 months ago, will now replace Ernst & Whinney.

A Dunlop spokesman said last night: "The new board has undertaken to review all existing financial advisers and auditors. The new directors believe the company will derive the greatest benefit from Price Waterhouse being appointed auditors."

Ernst & Whinney, who were joint accountants to the group between 1920 and 1930 when they became sole auditors, said: "We are disappointed that this has happened. We do not take this as any judgement of our past performance. It is an entirely logical move."

It is still unclear who will take over as merchant bank adviser. Cazenove has a tradition of working alongside S G Warburg, where Sir Michael is a director and which advised ICL, the computer group, formerly headed by Sir Michael.

The timing of the appointment will heavily influence the day when Sir Michael is able to unveil the restructuring and rescue package for Dunlop.

As part of this, the banks are expected to convert a significant part of their £250 million short-term debt into a deferred equity stock shareholders will see at least two-thirds of their equity cancelled and will be asked to support a rights issue. Dunlop will sell assets to cut interest payment on long-term debt.

Commercial Union losses hit £30m

By Richard Thomson

Commercial Union went further into the red yesterday when it announced an increase in its pretax losses to £30.6 million for the first nine months of this year from £14.5 million three months ago. The third quarter result compares with a profit of £43.8 million over the same period last year.

Mr Cecil Harris, the chief executive, said these were "poor results again" and that it was unrealistic to expect any improvement this year. But he added that there was light at the end of the tunnel when the benefit of premium rate increases in most insurance markets were felt during next year.

World underwriting losses rose over the nine months to £191.7 million against a loss of £191.7 million last year. The bulk of CU's losses came in the United States where pretax losses amounted to £77.4 million compared with £56.9 million last time. The company suffered in Britain as well and a profit last year of £34.7 million became a loss of £32.2 million.

The company has again suffered from increases in the frequency and size of claims both in Britain and the United States particularly on commercial business. But Mr Harris was optimistic about an improvement in insurance premium rates.

In the US, the company is introducing increases in its commercial lines rates averaging 10 per cent. In Britain it plans to have raised its house contents rates by 11 per cent and its motor rates by 6.25 per cent on January 1.

Mr Harris also promised that "our portfolio in the US will be smaller, more refined and better rated".



Cecil Harris: light at the end of the tunnel.

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Tempos, page 24

Profits rise by 21% at Tesco

By Alison Eadie

Tesco Stores, the supermarket chain, yesterday stated its firm commitment to stay in its traditional market place, the High Street.

The chain unveiled a pretax profits rise of 21.2 per cent in the 24 weeks to mid-August to £30.3 million, and restated its store development policy. The aim is to build new stores of a single storey with free, flat and accessible parking for about 1,000 cars. Sites should also provide enough space for petrol filling stations and where appropriate, garden centres. Sales space ideally should be 40,000 sq ft, but smaller stores of 20,000 sq ft for convenience goods will also be considered.

Tesco said it does not discriminate between High Street, in-town, edge-of-town and out-of-town sites; its criteria will obviously be found more on town outskirts. It is spending £120 million this year against £100 million last year opening 10 new stores against eight last year, including three in the Irish Republic.

Tempos, page 24

NEWS IN BRIEF

Firth buys stake in paper group

G M Firth, the steel stockist and share dealing company, has acquired a 6.4 per cent stake in East Lancashire Paper Group, the subject of an unwanted bid from British Syphon Industries.

East Lancashire shares raced to a high for the year at 98p before closing at 93p. The paper group yesterday rejected BST's increased offer, worth 88p a share in paper and 85p in cash.

SMITHS INDUSTRIES

plan a final dividend of 9.25p, making 14p (11.5p) for the year to August 1984, after pretax profits rose from £26.8 million to £36.2 million.

Tempos, page 24

GENERAL ACCIDENT

returned to a profit of £5.5 million in the first nine months after a £0.75 million loss at the half-year stage. The ninth-month figure compares with a profit of £44.3 million last year.

Tempos, page 24

MR PAUL HAMLYN'S

Octopus Publishing Group is buying the Websters Group, a bookshop, distribution and training video film maker, for £21 million.

GREENWAY INSURANCE BROKERS

a small firm of Lloyd's brokers, has failed to satisfy the financial requirements laid down by the committee of Lloyd's insurance market. Directors of Greenway have voluntarily agreed to suspend trading. Greenway has estimated deficiencies of £171,000.

Banks attack ECGD red tape delays

By John Lawless

The Export Credits Guarantee Department was yesterday accused of using irrelevant technicalities to withhold payments of claims made by exporters.

The accusation came from the bulk of the funds which it insures in international trade deals. It was made to the House of Commons Trade and Industry Committee - but they

stressed that they do not back privatisation of ECGD.

MPs who are investigating the way in which the government-run insurance agency operates were told by the Committee of London Clearing Bankers: "There has been some tendency recently on the part of ECGD to adopt a 'small print' frame of mind in dealing with claims, resulting in minor technicalities which have no material bearing on the underlying cause of loss being used to reject or delay payment."

But denying the accusation, an ECGD spokesman said: "We do not turn down or delay payment claims because of irrelevant technicalities. We have to be careful to examine the claim to be satisfied about its validity and that the terms and conditions of the guarantee have been complied with."

The accusation has serious implications for ECGD. It is in the red for the first time in 30 years.

Adviser tells Reagan to raise taxes or cut welfare spending

From Bailey Morris Washington

Mr David Stockman, head of the US Office of Management and Budget, has warned President Reagan and his cabinet that they will have either to cut social programmes sharply or raise taxes to put the economy back on course.

The Government reported yesterday that retail sales last month dropped 0.1 per cent in a further indication that US growth has slowed substantially from the fast pace of the first half, when consumer spending led the recovery.

Officials of the US Commerce Department said last month that consumer spending was down sharply in almost all categories except car sales, which rose 3.5 per cent. Without the rise in car sales, officials said the drop in spending activity would have been much steeper. The decline last month compared with a



Dr David Stockman: warning on economic slowdown

gain in September of 1.6 per cent in the index.

News of declining activity heightened concerns over the future course of the economy, which has been the subject of closed-door meetings at the White House this week among Mr Reagan and his advisers who are attempting to write a new budget.

Mr Reagan, who has been briefed on the worsening federal deficit now projected at the record \$205 billion in the current fiscal year, indicated he would seek unprecedented cuts in social programmes rather than raise taxes to reduce the deficit, officials said.

The President was reportedly "taken aback" by the report from Mr Stockman that he has twice revised upward the deficit figure over the last month and now sees it heading for a new record because of slowing growth and rising government costs for healthcare, farm and defence programmes.

Mr Reagan, in keeping with his campaign pledges, told officials he would not propose a tax increase or "submit a budget that would cause us to acquire a tax increase", the officials said.

They said some cabinet officials have proposed an across-the-board programme to reduce growth in government spending to 5 per cent a year.

An unaudited operating loss before taxation of £30.6m was incurred for the 9 months to 30 September, reflecting the continuing poor market conditions in the United States. Elsewhere the group traded profitably in the third quarter.

Premium income declined in underlying terms by 1%. Reductions in business of 7% in the United States and 11% in Canada were largely offset by growth elsewhere.

Investment income net of loan interest shows an underlying reduction of 6%, mainly due to the effect of adverse trading on cash flow in the United States.

Life profits continue to improve and show an underlying increase of 15%.

In the United States the operating ratio was 121.2% including an expense ratio of 32.9% (1983 118.5% and 33.7%). Personal lines continued to improve, whilst commercial lines suffered further adverse claims experience. Substantial rate increases are now, however, being obtained in commercial lines, although claims experience is likely to remain poor for some time. As already announced, the writing of "special risks", reinsurance and surplus lines business is being terminated.

In the United Kingdom the average cost of new claims continued to rise, adding to the deterioration in the underwriting result caused by particularly severe weather in the early part of the year. Nevertheless, the commission and expense ratio for the 9 months fell to 31.9% from 33.0% and, with steady growth in life profits, an increased operating profit was achieved in the third quarter.

The Netherlands operating profit shows an underlying increase of 17%.

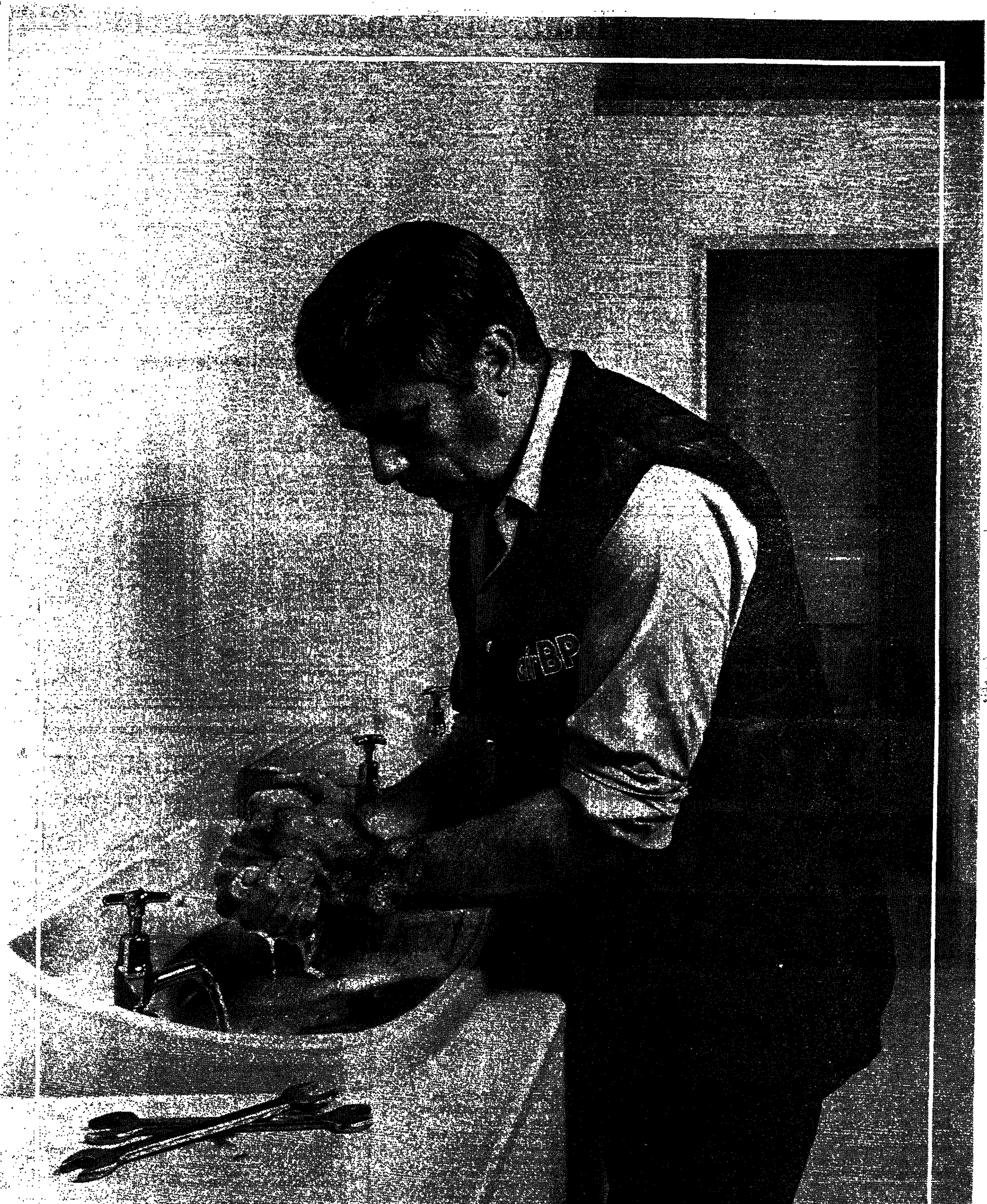
In Canada competition remained intense and had an adverse effect on both premium income and the operating profit.

The Rest of the World insurance activities produced a satisfactory operating profit. Investment income continued to be affected by the transfer of funds to the United States in 1983.

	9 months 1984	9 months 1983	Year 1983
Premium income	£m	£m	£m
Life	342.6	283.2	400.8
Non-life	1,596.7	1,449.7	1,884.2
Total	1,939.3	1,732.9	2,285.0
Investment income net of loan interest	196.3	187.9	255.4
Underwriting result	(282.5)	(191.7)	(314.2)
Life profits	46.7	39.6	55.8
Associated companies' earnings	8.9	8.0	12.3
Operating profit/(loss) before taxation	(30.6)	(43.8)	9.3
Taxation and minorities	(9.7)	(21.6)	(17.4)
Operating profit/(loss)	(40.3)	(22.2)	(8.1)
Realised investment gains	39.0	25.6	30.1
Profit/(Loss) attributable to shareholders	(1.3)	47.8	22.0
Earnings per share			
Operating profit/(loss)	(9.78p)	5.39p	(1.99)p
Realised investment gains	9.46p	6.21p	7.31p
	(32p)	11.60p	5.32p
Shareholders' funds	£1,040m	£1,107m	£1,048m
Operating profit/(loss) before taxation	£m	£m	£m
United States	(77.4)	(56.9)	(114.8)
United Kingdom	(3.2)	34.7	41.8
Netherlands	30.2	24.3	33.8
Canada	8.8	19.2	21.9
Rest of the World	11.0	22.5	26.6
	(30.6)	43.8	9.3
Rates of exchange			
United States	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.45
Netherlands	Fl.4.25	Fl.4.50	Fl.4.45
Canada	\$1.64	\$1.85	\$1.80



Commercial Union Assurance Company plc



This fully qualified tanker driver is about to help out on a kidney transplant.

What do you need to transplant a human organ?

Anaesthetics, blood plasma, oxygen and aviation fuel.

Aviation fuel? Think about it.

Before someone flies the donor organ to its new owner, someone has to fly to fuel the aircraft.

Four men from BP's aviation staff recently received awards for doing just that.

A pilot from the St. John's Ambulance Brigade's Air Wing explains:

"Not long ago, I got a call at 1 am to fly a kidney to Glasgow," he says. "One of the Air BP staff got straight out of his warm bed, drove from his home at Porthcawl about 20

miles away, took a tanker out of the depot, and fuelled my aircraft.

By 2am I was in the air."

As you can see, there's more to running an oil company than simply pumping petrol into motor cars.



Britain at its best.

TEMPUS

Reserve provisions weigh down CU

Commercial Union's problems are clearly far from being at an end. The company has again surprised the market with third-quarter figures at the bottom end of brokers' estimates.

The company argues that the astonishing acceleration in its trading loss from £14.5m at the half-year stage to the present £30.6m is due mainly to heavy reserve provisions, amounting to £21.8m, are deducted from the total loss, the final figure is only £9m. Cynical shareholders might well feel, however, that as far as the dividend is concerned, the distinction between CU's straight losses and its reserving exercises is somewhat academic.

Nor does CU have the excuse of bad weather in the third quarter. Though its first-half results were heavily affected by bad weather in the UK and the US, the third quarter is usually the best for composites.

The prospects of a dividend increase have thus faded almost to nothing. The company repeated it would need a "material" improvement in the UK and US to raise its final dividend, but though premium rates are now clearly rising in both countries, the benefits will not filter through until late next year.

Analysts now suggest that if current trends continue, CU could show losses of between £40m to £60m at the year end which would, at the very least, suggest keeping the dividend unchanged. But despite this, the share price held steady at 173p after yesterday's news.

General Accident's small nine-month pretax profit of

£5.5m (against £44.3m for the same period last year) was also well below expectations. The main disappointment here was in Canada where the company reports a "seriously adverse" experience. The underwriting loss in Canada rose to £9.3m from £3.3m last year.

Tesco

Tesco's battle to increase net margins made headway in the first half when margins widened to 2.29 per cent from 2.2 per cent. Its rival, J Sainsbury, however, is managing to keep the gap maddeningly wide. It pushed interim margins out to 4.49 per cent from 4.36 per cent.

Fresh food sales helped and contributed strongly to a near 7 per cent volume increase at existing stores. Volume rose 8 per cent overall and sales rose 16.2 per cent.

The real battle to increase net margins is still to come. Tesco is spending £20m this year on distribution, the benefits of which should show through in 12 to 18 months.

The new stores programme continues with 10 opening this year and at least eight next year, nearly all edge or out-of-town sites. Tesco has strongly stated its continued commitment to the High Street, but the closures are all of smaller High Street shops. The company has plans for seven or eight new large stores in London, with a 60,000 sq ft Neasden store opening next June.

Competition for supermarkets is intense, but Tesco is adamant it will not be drawn into paying silly prices.

Full-year taxable profits should emerge around £81.5 million against £67.4 million putting the shares, down 5p at 211p, on a reasonable prospective p/e ratio of just under 15 - A firm hold.

Smiths Industries

Smiths Industries full-year figures provide almost a textbook example of how to run a publicly quoted company successfully. Continued diversification out of the group's traditional car parts side and into winners selected from a broad portfolio of industrial interests has yielded a £10 million rise in pretax profits to £36.2 million.

All five divisions moved ahead despite their varied cycles. The careful balance in the divisional mix between capital intensive areas (aerospace) and cash flow generators (medical and marine) helped trim the interest bill by £1.5 million. Gearing is only about 12 per cent of capital employed, and owes something to the continued war on stock levels. This has helped mitigate the impact of the changed fiscal regime, reflected in a higher tax charge.

Further profit gains are promised for this year, which may take the pretax figure up to close on £45 million, leaving the target p/e around 13, and perhaps too low.

Shareholders get a 22 per cent income improvement this year, and an effective four-for-one share split/issue, which will boost marketability. Fears of a rights issue apparently are groundless.

Shares of Hambro Life Assurance stole the City takeover limelight yesterday. They surged 27p to 438p as speculation swirled that Charterhouse J. Rothschild was about to sell its 24.9 per cent shareholding, thus paving the way for a bid.

But Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of HLA, and Mr David Montagu, chief executive of CJR, rejected the gossip. Mr Weinberg said: "We know of no reason for the share price rise. Various brokers have telephoned to suggest we can expect a bid. Some suggested Security Pacific, others Citicorp or National Westminster. Then one put forward Commercial Union. When I heard CU

Dobson Park Industries, the mining engineering group, has crept back to 79p, close to its high for the year. Despite the miners' strike, some brokers expect a small second-half profit to bring the full-year figure to around £6 million. That is still well down on last year's £8 million, but better than the figure of less than £5 million banded around this summer. Analysts also expect the dividend to be maintained again.

mentioned as a bidder I decided I had heard everything."

Mr Montagu commented: "We regard our shareholding as a good long term investment and know of no reason for the rise in the shares."

CJR acquired its HLA shareholding as a prelude to a full scale merger between the two companies. But the proposed deal was called off in June.

HLA could, however, play a significant role in the City revolution and some market men are convinced that it will

eventually collect a bid from a bigger financial group.

At its present share price HLA is valued at approaching £530 million. Its shares have this year been as high as 504p.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance is another large shareholder with a 10.2 per cent stake. Other life insurance shares made headway. Composites were firm following the CU figures. CI was unchanged at 173p.

Elsewhere in the markets, top 30 shares had a mixed day after Tuesday's strong gains, with the FT 30 share index slipping 0.6 of a point to 923.7. The 100 share FT-SE index lost 2.2 points to 1,181.5.

T I Group provided some glamour among the leaders, rising 12p to 218p as large blocks of the shares changed hands. The market heard rumours of another stake being built up at the engineering group - earlier this year Electroflux, the Swedish white goods maker, bought about 3 per cent of T I, but later sold at a profit.

Market talk suggested American buying and dealers reckoned three or four million shares were traded in the course of the day.

Plessey slipped 4p to 228p as anxious noises emerged from analysts ahead of today's second quarter figures. Most expected profits for the three months of about £44.45m, making a six month total of roughly £87m and leaving forecasts of £200m for the year too high.

More worryingly, there were whispers of still less profit in the offing. Suggestions of only £41m for the second quarter were heard.

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Hambro Life shares surge on bid talk

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makers of ladies wear for the St Michael brand. Mr Donald Anderson, analyst at brokers Vivan Gray and a follower of S R Gent, says "I expect to downgrade my forecast for the current year from £6.8 million to around £6 million".

Marks and Spencer's own shares dipped 5p to 125p, but other M & S clothes suppliers held firm. I J Dewhurst, which makes menswear for the chain store, gained 1p to 99p, and Nottingham manufacturing, which supplies knitwear, picked up 2p to 204p.

Also on the stores pitches, Burton Group gained 11p to 384p as the City showed appreciation of the 44 per cent jump in full year profits.

Distillers, which held an investment talk in last week, jumped 6p to 295p in late trading.

WALL STREET

	Nov 15	Nov 14		Nov 13	Nov 12		Nov 11	Nov 10		Nov 9	Nov 8		Nov 7	Nov 6		Nov 5	Nov 4		Nov 3	Nov 2		Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sept 30	Sept 29	Sept 28	Sept 27	Sept 26	Sept 25	Sept 24	Sept 23	Sept 22	Sept 21	Sept 20	Sept 19	Sept 18	Sept 17	Sept 16	Sept 15	Sept 14	Sept 13	Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 10	Sept 9	Sept 8	Sept 7	Sept 6	Sept 5	Sept 4	Sept 3	Sept 2	Sept 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 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By Judith Huntley

This proved to be "no problem" but he knows that the company's success lies in getting a stream of good deals out of the ground and there's several in the pipeline at the moment. Doing deals is something that Mr Desmond obviously relishes and as chief executive feels his team at Bride Hall can do them well. He admits that he wants to build the company up fairly rapidly feeling perhaps that time is not on his side. He need not have bothered to continue in property development at all after his split from the Hunting Gate

If this policy pays off, Bride Hall and Mr Desmond, could find themselves with a large workload on their hands. Some schemes are still under wraps but we may see some significant City of London deals soon if all goes according to plan. Mr Desmond says he has a lot of money out at the moment and so needs to get developments sold or forward funded to generate cash for the company.

In a way it is easier for a

Danny Desmond: well aware of pitfalls

This area is one in which Mr Desmond is keen to expand. It is certainly one of the most active in the property world at the moment with opportunities for trading companies like Bride Hall to make healthy profits. A recent retail acquisition in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, appears to have brought

Bride Hall could well manage this with another large acquisition in Hertfordshire, his home territory. If this comes off and he finds funding for the project, it will establish the company as a force to be reckoned with.

Hertfordshire looks like being the key to Bride Halls success, after all the company is named after Mr Desmond's home there but the City of London could turn out to be a milestone in the company's short history.

There are 100,000 sq ft of office space, part of which will be occupied by the development corporation until it is wound up. City and County is preparing its plans for the centre and finalizing its management role before taking over the development next March. It was the highest bidder for the scheme which had an asking price of £15 million. Hillier Parker acted for Cwmbran Development Corporation and Michael Laurie & Partners advised City and County Land.

Results show just how well BTR has stood the test of time.

Through the changing climate of recession, we held secure and firm to our beliefs in management expertise, a broad mix of product areas and a wide geographical spread.

Proof of our resilience and flexibility. And our ability to succeed in every climate.

That's BTR

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BOXING

Sibson steps jauntily on to the road that leads to world title

By Bryan Stiles

Wembley arena will be sold out for the first time since the 1972-73 season when Britain's top middleweights, Tony Sibson and Mark Taylor, fought a week on Tuesday. No bout at Wembley has generated such public interest since Sibson and Taylor met three years ago. Even the charismatic heavyweights, Frank Bruno, has failed to sell out the arena in the meantime.

Sibson, from Leicester, will be putting his European championship at stake and Taylor, of West Ham, is offering his British and Commonwealth titles in what the promoter, Mike Barrett, describes as the most important meeting between two British boxers. Both boxers are on a percentage of the gate money, but the biggest prize will be victory, which should take one of them to a world bout, probably next year.

Both have suffered scarring defeats recently. Sibson being edged to a helpless wreck when he tangled with the world champion, Marvin Hagler, and Taylor being beaten by Hagler's chief sparring partner, Buster Drayton, last May.

Sibson felt he was humiliated by the American and psychological damage it has been a difficult road back for him. A badly cut eye ended his challenge in January against Don Lee, an unranked American and through he later took the European title from Louis Acarias, of France, he had no appetite for the battle and laboured to what should have been a comfortable win.

But he sailed into London for a press conference yesterday to announce that his hunger for success, money and glory had

Sibson: hungry again

returned with a vengeance. He packed off his wife and two children four weeks ago and has been leading a spartan existence since, sharpening his skills and strengthening the elbow which gave out and caused the postponement of the meeting with Taylor last month.

"That Hagler business was a bitter defeat to swallow. I can't climb the ladder back and I have been training twice as hard so that I can achieve what I want - another crack at the world title. Defeat by Taylor doesn't even begin to consider it."

Kaylor, aged 23, three years younger than Sibson, is also bristling with confidence. "I am climbing the ladder back and I have been training twice as hard so that I can achieve what I want - another crack at the world title. Defeat by Taylor doesn't even begin to consider it."

Whatever view you take of yesterday's race, there surely should have been a stewards' inquiry into Hazy Sunset's performance - if only as a public relations exercise. At least the betting public would then have been aware of the reasons why their money ended up in the bookmakers' satchels and was not returned to their pockets with interest.

It was certainly Winter's day of discontent because he also had no luck in either division of the Wood Speen Novices' Hurdle. Both his well-fancied

By John Karter

There were mutterings as dark as the threatening black clouds scudding across the sky at Newbury yesterday after Hazy Sunset, the odds-on favourite for the Hallowe'en Novices' Chase, had trailed home fourth of the five runners. The reason for the apparently widespread disappointment over the running of the horse, who had been regarded by many as the banker bet of the afternoon, was simple. It was thought that John Francombe, Hazy Sunset's rider, had given this potential steeplechasing star a sympathetic introduction to his new role.

Of course, nobody knows better than the champion jockey whether a horse has given it all and whether historicists in the saddle are pointless and even damaging to a young animal.

Indeed, Francombe said afterwards that Hazy Sunset had become tired and in the circumstances he was very pleased with him.

Winter said that he had been unable to get Hazy Sunset fit on the firm ground and that the horse would need another run before he was ready to do himself justice.

In recent weeks the Lambourn trainer has seen two of his stable stars, Brown Champion and Fiddlers' Dram, break down because of the unyielding terrain. However, against that he has been turning out a respectable number of winners.

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RACING: THE BREENER GIVES OLIVER SHERWOOD HIS FIRST TRAINING SUCCESS

Winter's day of discontent



Columbus (left) springs a 25-1 surprise at Newbury yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

candidates, Brollin and Marsh Lane, finished unplaced, although Brollin lost whatever chance he had when he kicked the second last hurdle into orbit as he moved up to challenge in the first division won by Welsh Warrior. He is one to keep an eye on next time he runs.

However, the great man must have derived a good measure of satisfaction from the result of the second division of the Wood Speen, because the race

was dominated by The Breener, who became the first winner for Oliver Sherwood, Winter's son-in-law and former assistant. Ridden by Simon Sherwood, who last season matched big brother by becoming the champion amateur rider, The Breener scorched away from his rivals on the flat and looks likely to prove his trainer's assertion that he is "a very decent horse" completely correct.

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Head Lad of likely Pitman stable treble

By Mandarín

Burrough Hill Lad, hero of this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup, makes his second appearance of the season in the Silver Buck Chase at Wincanton today as a stepping stone to the first of his major objectives, the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury on November 24.

Henry Pitman's star chaser is 7-1 second favourite with Cornish, a point behind Fulke Walwyn's Everest, for the big Newbury Handicap, but an impressive display today should promote him as the new ante-post leader.

Controversy surrounded Burrough Hill Lad's seasonal reappearance in the Standard Life Handicap Chase at Cheltenham last Friday. After the eight-year-old had faded into third place, beaten two lengths and four lengths by Fortina's Express and Don Sabour, the stewards interviewed Henry Pitman and his rider, Phil Tucker, drawing their attention to the Jockey Club instruction about "schooling in public" with particular regard to conditions.

Mrs Pitman, although accepting that the stewards were doing their job, said that there was no point in giving Burrough Hill Lad a hard case when he was not fully wound up. She was quoted as saying: "If Phil Tucker had thrashed the horse, he might have finished two lengths closer. I have been totally honest and have never done anything to bring him up to the mark."

Nobody is questioning the Upper Lambourn trainer's integrity and, with only two average handicap chasers, Broadbent and Back Royal, opposition today, Burrough Hill Lad should not be unduly pressed to get back on the winning trail. But while his odds will be prohibitive, it may pay to follow his stable companions further afield.

The promising four-year-old Winter Measure lines up in the Maiden Timber Novices' Hurdle at Uttoxeter and this

Panorpy gelding looks set for a speedy double after beating Northorpe 10 lengths at Stratford-upon-Avon last Thursday.

convention today at the Staffordshire course will be the older New Kayser, trained by David Gandolfo, who also made an impressive reappearance in winning a novice hurdle at Bangor by eight lengths. But I expect Winter Measure to gain the upper hand.

Mrs Pitman should also be on the mark at Towcester, where Nader is expected to land the Orlando Novices' Hurdle. The Gunner B, cut, despite drifting in the market, ran out a comfortable winner of a juvenile hurdle at Windsor on Saturday and has plenty of scope for improvement. Miss Felham, who has been highly tried since scoring at Market Rasen, looks the one to chase him home.

Back at Wincanton, Les Kennedy's Triaka, beaten a head by Sailor's Return at Windsor, can go one better in the "Badger Beer" Handicap Chase at the expense of Gamber and, despite the altered weights, Friarboy Boy is taken to confirm his superiority over Cocaine in the Remembrance Poppy Handicap Hurdle. These two had Morning Line well behind when fighting out a fine finish in a two-mile handicap hurdle at the last Wincanton meeting.

Another attractive bet at the Somerset course should be the Foodbroker from the Peter Haynes in-form stable, who will be out to beat Windsor, lost in the Mendips Hills Novices' Chase. The eight-year-old failed to peg back Gardie Grizzle's newcomer, Bright Morning, but stayed on strongly, his rider losing his iron at the last.

The two divisions of the Novices' Hurdle may go to Fred Winter's Strike Lucky (1.0) and the David Elsworth-trained Hypocrite (3.45), who led for a long way when Prince's Kempton race last week

Magri is Russell's target

Hugh Russell wants to challenge Charlie Magri for his European flyweight title, and that would be the only bout which could steal any limelight from the Belfast idol Barry McGuigan in Northern Ireland at the moment.

Instead of the supercharged atmosphere which greets every appearance by McGuigan, there was only a comparative whimper in a three-quarter-final at Belfast on Tuesday as Russell set about stopping Danny Flynn, of Edinburgh, in the eighth round to retain his British title at the first attempt.

It is emphatically the current interest in boxing in Belfast is centred solely around McGuigan. Barney Eastwood, Russell's manager, said: "High is not in boxing now for eight-rounders. He's looking

for bigger things and must aim high, so Charlie Magri must be his objective.

"It would be a good pay day for both of them, whether it be in London or Belfast."

Russell, who held the British lightweight title for a record minimum for 36 days last year, admitted that his recent defeat by the tough Mexican Jose Torres, was still firmly etched in his mind, this explaining why his meeting with Flynn was so dull and unimaginative until the champion destroyed the Scot with a salvo of body shots in the eighth round.

"I boxed well within myself," Russell said. "The Torres defeat affected me psychologically. I got too involved and I decided that I wouldn't make the same mistake

GOLF

Profits wait for home four abroad

From Mitchell Platts Rome

The World Cup, which starts on the Olympia course here today, has in many respects been a success story. The balance of power among the golfing nations. It is hardly a surprise to discover that the United States, the champions, have won 16 of the 30 previous World Cups.

There is little reason to believe that the event this time will be more than a success story since the United States have Tom Kite and Lanny Wadkins, players of vast experience, as a formidable partnership. Yet there is an undercurrent swirling around the classic course some 12 miles north of Italy's capital which suggests that England (Howard Clark and Mark James), or Ireland (Gordon Ramsay and Ronan Rafferty), or Sweden (Sam Torrance and Gordon Brand, jun.) or Wales (Ian Woosnam and Philip Partridge) might profit on this occasion.

Profit is the operative word, since the World Cup is based entirely on prestige, offers for the first time rewards in keeping with the game's financial trend.

Through sponsors including American Express, Nissan, Borden, TWA and Xerox, the winning two-man team, whose scores are accumulated over 72 holes, will share almost £30,000 compared with £14,000 a year ago, and the individual trophy winner will collect £20,000.

The interesting aspect is that the first commercialised World Cup should be held in Europe, to where it will return in 1986 when Mijas, Spain, will be the venue. As the event's Rafferty points out, the home countries could not have asked for a better opportunity.

Yet while the weather will favour Rafferty and company, unlike the exotic climate of Bogard, aspens and jagged peaks, the course will provide a difficult examination to all concerned.

Oligia, where the World Cup was staged in 1982, is a town of 15,000, one of Britain's leading architects, he made abundant use of the land, creating with twisting, individually shaped holes, a course that is a pearl in this rolling landscape.

● The 33 teams in the World Cup are: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Wales, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Leavy: top British entrant

Leavy, top British entrant

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GYMNASTICS

Britain pin hopes on club team

By Peter Aykroyd

A club team represent Britain in the group section of the European rhythmic gymnastics championship in Vienna today, part of a new policy which makes national team training the responsibility of the country's leading club.

Six girls from the Northampton rhythmic club became British team champions last December and have since been practising for the 16-nation European competition. They will be the first British group to perform on the international stage for three years.

In group work, rhythmic gymnasts must synchronise movements to music - a task which demands concentrated and frequent training. Previously the British team trained as a national squad and could only meet at weekends. In recent years the squad have not measured up to international standards.

This led to the decision by the British Amateur Gymnastics Association to field a club team in international competition because of the frequency with which they could train together. While the Northampton girls do not expect to rival the Eastern block countries on this occasion, the national coach, Jenny Bott, believes they now have an excellent chance of becoming number three in western Europe.

In the individual section Britain's gymnasts are Jacqueline Leavy, Lorraine Priest and Julie Ransford, respectively the country's top three performers. Competing with balls, hoops, ribbons and ropes, they face among others the formidable Bulgarian trio of Dilyana Koleva, the world champion, Angelia Kalenikova, the European champion, and Lilia Ignatova, the joint world runner-up.

The Soviet challenge is strong, too, consisting of Gabriela Bogdanova and Dalia Kukaite, joint second and fifth in the world respectively, and Tatiana Drutchenko, a talented newcomer.

BRITISH TEAM: Individual: L Leavy (Coventry), J Priest (Leeds), J Ransford (Leeds), G Leavy (Northampton), A Kalenikova (Leeds), D Koleva (Bulgaria), L Ignatova (Bulgaria).

Leavy, top British entrant

Leavy, top British entrant

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La crème de la crème

High Quality

We are one of the leading international firms of accountants and management consultants, situated just off the Strand, and engaged in a profession which is constantly changing in an exciting and dramatic way. As a result of our continuing expansion, we can now offer these opportunities.

A high level of personal presentation will be expected of all candidates. Excellent salaries, negotiable according to qualifications, fringe benefits commensurate with a large professional firm and excellent working conditions will be offered to all candidates who meet our exacting criteria. If you are interested send a detailed curriculum vitae to Mrs M. Hennessy, Personnel Department, Arthur Andersen & Co., 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2PS.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

Secretaries - at all levels

Salaries from £6,000 to £10,000
We have a number of secretarial opportunities ranging from high level one-to-one Executive position to varied positions working for teams of managers. All posts offer first class opportunities for progression. Successful candidates will have a minimum of RSA Stage II typing. A knowledge of the operation of a word processor, preferably A&S or Wang, would be an advantage but is not essential as training will be given. Some of the senior positions will require shorthand but in the main we require experienced audio secretaries.

Word Processing Operators

Salaries from £8,000
We are looking for a number of trained word processor operators preferably with at least two years experience on A&S or Wang machines. Successful candidates will have a minimum of RSA Stage II Audio or equivalent experience.

Fluent French in Oil Industry Finance

Elf UK, a major international oil company in Knightsbridge, has two new vacancies in the Finance Department:

Secretary - Financial Control

For this challenging position you will have a mature approach, fluent French, an affinity with figures, enthusiasm and organisational ability gained from at least 5 years' at senior level. You must enjoy working as part of a team.

Word Processor Operator

You will provide a word processing service to Financial Control, including the production of Accounts and Budget Brochures, Variance Reports and Statutory Accounts. You will need 2 years' word processing experience, preferably on an Olivetti machine, and like working with figures. A knowledge of French would be a distinct advantage.

Our generous salary and benefits package includes bonus, interest-free season ticket loan and 21 days holiday per year.

Please telephone for an application form to 01-225 0652.

elf

Top Secretarial Post at McDonald's

At McDonald's, the restaurant phenomenon that's become one of the fastest growing companies in Britain, we wish to appoint a top level vice presidential Secretary.

Maintaining our reputation for high standards and quality, we wish to recruit someone of professional ability who can deal with executive level business communication.

Your role, involving the normal secretarial duties, will carry a lot of responsibility with strong emphasis in the financial field and on administration and projects.

We expect you to be between the ages of 28 and 40, and to have developed sufficient sophistication and experience. Ideally you should have at least three years' experience working at director level.

The rewards you get are backed up by our well established tradition of progressive personnel policies. We offer an attractive salary and benefits package and a challenging career future.

To apply telephone The Personnel Department on 01-585 6400.



Secretary to the Company Secretary Polygram Leisure Limited

POLYGRAM has interests in records, tapes and compact discs, video, TV and film.

Our COMPANY SECRETARY needs a hard-working, efficient Secretary with fast accurate shorthand and typing. This is a demanding but interesting position where duties will include minute taking, setting up and maintaining a comprehensive filing system, handling of small insurance claims and carrying out some project work related to such subjects as Housing Services, Security, our Recording Studio, etc.

Candidates should be able to work well under pressure, able to communicate effectively at all levels, and aged 24+ with a minimum of 4 years' secretarial experience.

In addition to a competitive salary, benefits include an annual bonus, 25 days holiday and LVS. Please write enclosing detailed CV and your daytime telephone number to Joy Hamlyn, Personnel Officer, Polygram Leisure Limited, 15 Saint George Street, London W1R 9DE.

polyGram

SECRETARY/PA COMPUTER COMPANY

Commercial Director of expanding computer company needs a secretary/PA to manage his time and organise his paperwork.

You will therefore need to be able to: deal with people pleasantly, confidently and efficiently on the telephone; produce accurately spelled and typed letters, from both dictated and own notes; provide support in managing a large sales team; deal efficiently with administrative routines associated with a busy office.

We have the latest office technology here to help you and you will have your own office. The salary is negotiable and there are generous fringe benefits.

Write to Alan Wilson, Universal Computers Ltd, 23 Paradise Street, London SE16 4QD, or phone Christine Davies on 01-232 1155.

Senior Partner's Secretary

We require an experienced, career minded shorthand/ audio secretary for our senior partner. Excellent secretarial skills combined with confidence and poise will be required to enable you to deal with the wide variety of duties involved including dealing with clients and providing administrative support for the senior partner in his dual role as a private client partner and as a partner involved in the affairs of the firm.

Salary dependent on age and experience. Benefits include a friendly working environment, four weeks holiday, LVS, S.T. loan scheme and a Christmas bonus.

For an application form contact Jackie Hammond, Personnel Manager on 01-242 2022 or write to her with full personal and career details.

FARRER & CO.

66 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3LH

£9,000 plus

PA to INTERNATIONAL MARKETING DIRECTOR

c £9,000

This dynamic executive is looking for a confident and experienced PA who has excellent shorthand/typing and WP experience. She will be required to liaise at top level, organise overseas clients, lunches, exhibitions etc. A super demanding job for a secretary looking for a challenge, age 28-40.

Phone CLARE CARSON - 995-0255 RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

BANKING SECRETARY

Leading City based bank are now recruiting for a senior secretary to work for Senior Manager in Marketing and Credit Dept. Applications need excellent SH/typ skills and audio. This full and interesting pos offers salary £9,000+ excellent banking perks.

Call Susan Parry on 734 2567



Stella Fry Recruitment

Assistant Director's Secretary

Which Magazine Charing X

We need a first class secretary with accurate typing, sound administrative experience and a good educational background. Shorthand is not essential. The main duties of the job are to provide full secretarial support to the Assistant Director's busy department and to communicate with manufacturers, advisers and other departments within Consumers' Association. The job is varied and interesting and calls for a person with judgement, diplomacy and resourcefulness. Salary around £7,800 a year and benefits include 28 days annual holiday, LV's pension and free life assurance schemes and interest free season ticket loan. Please apply in writing to the Personnel Manager, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2N 6DS.

Which?

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY FRENCH

A bi-lingual secretarial vacancy has occurred within International Distillers & Vintners' Export division, marketing Gilbey's Gin, Malibu and Smirnoff to Europe and Africa. French shorthand and a basic knowledge of German (A level) are essential to enable the secretary to function effectively and with confidence particularly during the frequent absences abroad of the two executives.

Applicants including above average college leavers aged 19-24 with good secretarial skills (100/50) should write to Miss S. Sell, International Distillers & Vintners Ltd., 1 York Gate, London NW1 4 PU.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN E.C.2

The company is a diversified investment holding company and is listed on the London Stock Exchange. The chairman is concerned with overall policy, strategic planning, communications with senior management, principal shareholders and professional advisors. The successful candidate is unlikely to be under 27 years of age and not less 5 years of executive secretarial experience. The applicant should be articulate or at least have an aptitude towards finance and its role in business applications. This proven top level secretarial ability from an appropriate professional background, e.g. legal, accounting or banking would be an advantage. Conventional but excellent shorthand and typing skill, constitutes approximately 20% of the workload. A fair for organisation and administration within a small executive team is important as is the ability to mix well at all levels in business. Whilst punctuality is a prerequisite a flexible attitude towards working hours will prove to be necessary. A generous salary and fringe benefit package is negotiable.

July Carls 01-680 2920 PERSONNEL SELECTION ASSOCIATES 14 Park Street, Croydon

SUPERB CORDON BLEU COOK

Required for leading firm of Chartered Surveyors in Mayfair. Extremely high standard required, smart appearance and a knowledge of how to entertain important clients.

Please telephone Miss Claire Elliot 01-499 0404 for an interview

PUBLIC RELATIONS

MD of busy PR company, based in Mayfair, seeks a person capable of handling day to day office in his public relations department. The successful candidate will be part of a close team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

KESTEL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
Great House, 34 Wimpole Street, Wimpole, London W1A 3AA.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Successful Director of fast moving financial firm needs a competent presentable P.A., early 20's, 80/60 with some WP. experience to work in small friendly office based in the City. The job involves many and varied responsibilities and sometimes long hours. Salary £8,000+.

Please call 01-588 4278

AUDIO

Secretary able to run small, busy office (3 line switchboard) for property consultant.

£8,000 pa

JOHN BROOMFIELD
1-5 NEW BOND ST,
W1 01-629 5961

KEEP YOUR HEAD... J

Do you possess presence, enjoy pressure and want progress? If so, join this successful company. The successful candidate will be part of a close team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

Crone Corhill

LONDON & PROVINCIAL NURSING SERVICES

Urgently require NURSE LIAISON OFFICERS To run their busy London Offices. Very interesting, rewarding work. Must be a qualified RN (RSCN) over 25 years of age with administrative experience. Call for an application form to: Miss Lambert on 01-403 0223 or to her details.

PA/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Required for small North American bank, at Representative office. Short-hand/audio typing, telex, book-keeping and general office duties. Send cv to Box No 0352 W The Times.

Ask Alfred Marks

MANAGER

STAFF CONSULTANCY c.£15,000

Within the highly successful Alfred Marks Group is a specialist upmarket temporary secretarial consultancy. Without any doubt, our clients and applicants are 'a cut above the rest'. This key appointment has arisen due to an upsurge in business and consequently wherever we appoint will need to possess an interesting combination of business acumen and management skills. Aged no less than 28 you should be able to demonstrate a proven success story in the agency world and be capable of leading a team of consultants whilst expanding your portfolio of clients.

Commencing salary will be c.£12,000 but with application and talent £15,000 is a modest estimation. Interested? Then send your cv, to Christopher Bryant, Duke Street House, 415/417 Oxford Street, London W1R 1FH or Telephone 01-499 6362.

OIL SECRETARY

c£7,000+

A state oil agency of a middle east country requires an outstanding and efficient secretary for its London office. In addition to general secretarial skills, the other prime requirements for the post are for applicants to have experience of an IBM processor and a keen interest in world affairs. Please ring Mrs Eaves on 01-629 8090 or send cv particulars to General Petroleum and Mineral Services, 129/130 Park Lane, London W1P 5AD for the attention of Mrs Eaves.

SENIOR SECRETARY 26+

Responsible for Customer and Sales Administration

Edis was formed in 1983 to develop, market and maintain specialised computerised information services to industry. The secretary will be expected to run the sales support programme and the day to day administration of a successful advertising agency. The secretary requires initiative, a pleasant, positive manner for customer contact and good administrative skills. Experience with a word processor or micro-computer would be an asset. Salary negotiable. Normal conditions of employment include 4 weeks holiday p.a., 10 days p.a. sick pay allowance, interest free season ticket loan. Please send cv to: Edis Ltd., 38 Tavistock Street, London WC2E 7PB. Please mark your reply 'Confidential 55'.

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR

required for BUNACAMP, the US summer camp counselling programme with successful experience in admin organisation, typing, basic accounts; a friendly personality for an involving job that demands commitment, thoroughness and some long unsocial hours. Salary to teacher's scales.

Please write with CV to Howard Crew, General Secretary, BUNAC, 58 Berners St, London W1P 3AE.

Investment Director of Mayfair property company seeks a

SHORTHAND SECRETARY to assist him and one Management Surveyor The successful applicant will be early twenties with shorthand typing skills of minimum 100/50 wpm. Applicants must have a good standard of education, be well spoken and presentable with plenty of initiative and ability. Salary circa £8,000 pa. Please send cv to: Karen Marshall, Chesterfield Properties PLC, 38 Cannon Street, London W1P 3EY. No Agencies.

A GOOD INVESTMENT AT BERKELEY SQUARE

c £9,500
Be appreciated as a Senior Secretary to 2 charming Consignments of this small independent business. You will be part of a team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

Crone Corhill

PERSONNEL COSMETICS

Excellent opportunity with a major cosmetics company based in W1. They need a flexible well-organised person (23-24), with good administration skills to handle all personnel matters. Accurate typing (40 wpm+) and the ability to cope under pressure essential. Tel: 01-588 9645 Tutor Appointments.

New Year, New Job NEW AGENCY

A brand new start in 1985! We have vacancies for P.A.'s, W.P. Ops, Secretaries, Copy Typists, and Receptionists in many fields permanent and temporary placements. We take pride in our honesty with both our clients and applicants. So if your present job touches everything and the nowhere come and see us. It's good policy HONESTLY Call Jane Rose or Lorraine Lewis Keyboards Recruitment Consultants 122 Middlesex Street, London E1 7HT

NO SHORTHAND

£7,750
But audio skills are essential & a bonus. The successful candidate will be part of a team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants
81-828 8284

WINE COMPANY

A well-known company based in Mayfair is looking for a bright young Secretary with a little experience to work for a charming Scotsman who deals with the financials. Ideal for someone with accurate sh/typ skills (80+/50), maths 'O' level, plus lots of common sense and enthusiasm. Please telephone 01-493 5787 Gordon Yates Company 25 Old Bond Street, W.1.

SECRETARY/PA SOUTH OF FRANCE

Wanted for the Audies office of a well known English company serving Cote d'Azur British residents. Must be qualified SH/typ and have reasonable French. Full time job. For more details please call Clabrick office 01-747 1677

SENIOR SECRETARY 25+ ARCHITECTS - PICCADILLY

We are looking for a lively, capable person to 'look after' a senior partner and his team of architects. The job is demanding, involving and requires a person with a good general education and excellent secretarial skills (65-70 w.p.m. typing).

Previous experience of working for architects would be an asset.

Salary circa £7,500 p.a.

For further details please write enclosing c.v. to:

Miss M. Whitnall
McDonald Hamilton and Montefiore
102 Jermyn Street, London, SW1Y 6EE
(No Agencies)

W.1. HEADHUNTERS

Well-presented secretary to 3 consultants, no shorthand necessary but the applicant must be flexible and enjoy dealing with people. W.P. exp. essential and fast typing. Salary £8,000-£9,500 p.a.

SECOND JOBBERS READ ON:

W.1. PUBLISHERS - MARKETING DIRECTOR Needs sh/sec. who will have plenty of initiative and enjoy working in a small friendly office (11 in co.). Salary £7,500 p.a.

We have a selection of positions in advertising, entertainment, interior design, of cos. and many others starting a.s.a.p.

Ring or call in today!
Sally Owens on 235 5427
4 Pont Street, SW1

K. ROBERTS & CO.

LEAVING COLLEGE? c £6,500

Working in the International Division of this well established City bank your secretarial skills will be the corner stone of a developing career in the banking world. Enthusiasm and a committed approach will be rewarded with a professional training, a comprehensive career development plan and superb working conditions. Good presentation and an 'O' level standard of education will qualify you for these positions where the sky is the limit.

Age 17-21 Speeds 10/50

City Office Tel 726 8491

ANGELA MORTIMER

01-499 4946

25 South Molton Street W1

JOAN TREE AGENCY

01-499 4946

25 South Molton Street W1

ADVERTISING AGENCY

We have several interesting vacancies for energetic and enthusiastic secretaries/typists in our London based international advertising agency. The successful candidates will range from Board Director level to college leaver. We are also looking for two typists with w.p. experience and we would welcome applications from other candidates.

In return we offer an excellent salary, season ticket loan, 4 weeks holiday and the advantages of a successful advertising agency. Interested? Then apply in writing, including your cv, to Janet Kellaway, Grey Advertising Ltd., 215-227 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5BA. 01-585 9888 or 01-585 9889

FRENCH OR PORTUGUESE speaking Secretary/PA to a small, young, growing company. Excellent salary, season ticket loan, 4 weeks holiday and the advantages of a successful advertising agency. Interested? Then apply in writing, including your cv, to Janet Kellaway, Grey Advertising Ltd., 215-227 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5BA. 01-585 9888 or 01-585 9889

VICTORIA If you are aged 25-35, have a good education and a good command of the English language, we have a position for you in our London office. The successful candidate will be part of a team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

SH/SEC with American legal exp. 20+ years exp. in a large firm. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Apply to: Mrs C. V. C.

SEND YOUR CV and job requirements to: Mrs C. V. C., 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

S/N SEC Director South Bank Co. Recruitment Consultants. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Apply to: Mrs C. V. C.

S/N SEC Director South Bank Co. Recruitment Consultants. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Apply to: Mrs C. V. C.

FLUENT GERMAN £7,000 and early review. A brand new company soon to be launched in the City of London. The successful candidate will be part of a team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

COVENT GARDEN Chartered Accountant's office. Excellent salary, season ticket loan, 4 weeks holiday and the advantages of a successful advertising agency. Interested? Then apply in writing, including your cv, to Janet Kellaway, Grey Advertising Ltd., 215-227 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5BA. 01-585 9888 or 01-585 9889

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Excellent salary, season ticket loan, 4 weeks holiday and the advantages of a successful advertising agency. Interested? Then apply in writing, including your cv, to Janet Kellaway, Grey Advertising Ltd., 215-227 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5BA. 01-585 9888 or 01-585 9889

PERSONNEL COSMETICS Recruitment Consultants. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Apply to: Mrs C. V. C.

SECRETARY/PA South of France. Wanted for the Audies office of a well known English company serving Cote d'Azur British residents. Must be qualified SH/typ and have reasonable French. Full time job. For more details please call Clabrick office 01-747 1677

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TEMP BOOKING WANG SECRETARY W1

A one off booking has arisen using the Wang P.A. & Wang systems for 8 days at the end of November. T15. Take experience & a wage smaller than usual. Secretaries with any WP experience will be paid first to our clients so please call today.

01 499 0092 493 5807

Senior Secretaries

01 499 0092 493 5807

ONE OF US?

Do you want a challenging and rewarding job with a future? Then you are the one we are looking for. We are a small, young, growing company. The successful candidate will be part of a team and will have direct contact with a wide variety of clients. The opportunity of involvement in all aspects of the company's public relations work is available. Please send CV to: Public Relations Manager, 20-22, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3AA. Salary £8,000-£10,000. Apply to Mrs C. V. C.

01-499 6556 (daytime) 01-736 3766 (evenings)

THE GROSVENOR

01-499 6556

439 7001 (West End) 377 8600 (City)

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PA IN MAYFAIR

£9,000

Public Appointments

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£15 - £16,000 Plus Car allowance

This new post has been created to develop and monitor the Authority's economic strategy of encouraging investment, joint enterprise developments, job creation and training opportunities within the City and its environs. Operationally supported by a small team, and accountable directly to the Chief Executive responsibilities will encompass the establishment of links with industrial and commercial decision-makers, the Trade Unions and agencies dealing with various aspects of economic development, so as to achieve the Council's objectives of strengthening the local economy and the City's employment base.

The position will be attractive to someone who can show a degree of objectivity and impartiality when dealing with business and personal situations, as well as a high level of entrepreneurial flair and commercial acumen. Applicants will possess a degree or appropriate professional qualification and have wide experience in, or a knowledge of, both the private and public sector.

Up to £1500 is available towards removal and re-settlement expenses and temporary accommodation or lodging allowance may be payable.

Application Form, Job Description and other details are available from: The Personnel Manager, 7th Floor, Arundel Towers North, Portland Terrace, Southampton. SO9 4ZF. Telephone (0703) 832832 (Answerphone out of office hours). Completed forms to be returned by 3rd December 1984.

Southampton City

An equal opportunity employer

DEPUTY CHIEF
EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION
UNRWA - VIENNA

United Nations Agency seeks Deputy Chief, External Relations Division to work at its Headquarters Office in Vienna. Duties include liaising with governments, international organizations, charitable organizations and representatives of the Palestinian refugee community; the development of Agency's fund-raising strategies and editing the Commissioner-General's Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Candidates must have a university degree, be fluent in English and have had not less than eight years experience in a national or international organization involving liaison work. Excellent drafting ability in English essential. Working knowledge of written and spoken French and Arabic desirable. Will be required to travel extensively in the Agency's area of operations in the Middle East and to donor countries.

The position carries annual tax-free salary and allowances from circa US\$37,000 plus benefits. Write with detailed curriculum vitae to:

Deputy Chief, Personnel Services Division
EVN/15/84 (D)
UNRWA HQ, Vienna International
Centre
P.O. Box 700
A-1400 Vienna
AUSTRIA

SALTLEY ACTION CENTRE

SALTLEY ACTION CENTRE, a Law Centre in Birmingham's inner city, is reviewing its open door advice service.

We are looking for an experienced advice worker with an interest in service delivery.

As well as helping to run the existing advice service, the job will involve examining our current practice and alternative ways of working, and preparing a report.

This job falls within Section 5(2) (d) of the Race Relations Act 1976; therefore, the Centre wishes to appoint a black worker.

CLOSING DATE: 7 December 1984.

Details and application form: Saltley Action Centre Ltd., 2 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, B8 1JL.

Factoring
New Business Managers

To be located in Leeds, Manchester & Farnham

Credit Factoring International Ltd, based in Middlesex, is the UK market leader in the fast growing factoring industry and services clients in the UK, Europe and North America.

We are expanding our specialist marketing team in the UK and therefore seek New Business Managers whose responsibilities will include the identification and assessment of potential client companies and the successful negotiation of new business. The work involves considerable personal responsibility and requires entrepreneurial flair. Negotiations entail meeting with a wide variety of people, very often at board level.

Candidates should have several years commercial experience in a selling/marketing environment. A knowledge of factoring or related activities such as corporate finance, credit insurance and management information systems would be helpful. Candidates should have a good education, including possibly a professional qualification and ideally should be in the age range 27-37.

We offer attractive starting salaries and a generous range of benefits commensurate with our position as a member of a major banking group.

Applications, from men and women, giving brief details of career to date will be treated in strict confidence and should be addressed to:

W. H. Green Director
Credit Factoring International Ltd
Smith House PO Box 50 Elmwood Avenue Farnham Middlesex TW13 7QD.



Credit Factoring International
A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

General Manager

Health Services in Oldham
£ negotiable

Oldham is some 8 miles from Manchester, bordered by outstanding countryside and offering a wide range of extremely attractive locations for living.

Salary is negotiable, but will attract those earning in excess of £20,000. The appointment is on a fixed term contract (three to five years), renewable by mutual consent.

Please send comprehensive c.v. marked private and confidential to the Chairman, Oldham Health Authority, District Headquarters, Oldham Royal Infirmary, Union Street West, Oldham, OL1 1NB. Closing date 30th November.

OLDHAM HEALTH AUTHORITY

Sales/Marketing Director Designate

Green Brothers Manufacture Lister and Charles Veray teak garden furniture and rainbow gardening accessories which are sold throughout the UK, and also overseas.

From this successful base we are seeking a sales professional who can expand existing business, identify and exploit the market potential through a positive and realistic marketing strategy, and who has the imagination to create opportunities for the future expansion of the company.

If you have the right credentials and wish to be part of a small management team, please write in the first instance to:

The Managing Director
Green Brothers (Geebo) Ltd
Hailsham, East Sussex
BN27 3DT

TRAINING OFFICERS
£11,000 + CAR

A leading menswear company requires self-motivated people (25+) who are willing to travel to train management and staff within their branches. Previous training experience in a multiple or chain store operation is essential.

Tel: 01-580 9845
TUDOR APPOINTMENTS

House Manager/ess

Required by international publishers near Covent Garden. The ideal candidate will be a generalist, 25+, with at least three years' relevant experience, well-educated, possibly IPM-qualified, and able to deal with staff recruitment, induction and training, maintenance of staff records, and general house management.

A key element of the position is a sound knowledge of WP/CPM systems, procedures and operation, which the successful applicant will be expected to teach, after cross-training if necessary. Common sense, tact and discretion are needed to cope with this busy job, which offers a salary c. £9,000, 20 days' holiday and other benefits.

Please write in confidence with full CV to: Shona Kelly
Thames and Hudson Ltd
30-34 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QP

REGISTERED NURSING HOME ASSOCIATION

The trade association for 600 Independent Nursing Homes, Hostels, Clinics and Hospitals in the UK needs two willing and adaptable people to assist with office routines, plus:

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
Reasonable 5/7 speed, minute taking at meetings, good telephone manner, preferably 30-50 age range.

SENIOR ADMIN ASSISTANT
Graduate/accounting trained, small computer experience (or willing to learn), good presence and capable of all-round development to deputise for:

GEN. SECRETARY, RNHA
75 Portland Place, London W1.

BBC LOCAL RADIO

PRODUCER

RADIO SUSSEX based Eastbourne

To work in the new Eastbourne studios primarily on news output, but also within the general programme area. You will work as part of a small team providing material for the main Radio Sussex programmes and for local opt-out broadcasts.

You must have at least three years' journalistic experience; an aptitude for general programme production and presentation; a good microphone voice; the ability to operate technical equipment and work under pressure. A good knowledge of the Station's editorial area is essential and you should be prepared to live in or around Eastbourne.

Salary £9,348 - £12,680 plus allowance of £918 p.a. Relocation expenses considered. Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 3741/T and enclose s.a.e.).

BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA.
Tel: 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

MANAGERIAL MUSCLE

Successful management is all about co-ordinating talent. A matter of utilizing disparate individual skills to create balance and achieve a unified objective. That takes experience, administrative flair and a fair bit of managerial muscle.

At the London Borough of Barnet we're dedicated to a positive approach to occupier-ownership in the public housing sector. Last year we achieved a promising 800 tenant purchases, but with some 10,000 units of housing stock remaining there's plenty yet to do.

We now need a highly motivated professional to fill the newly created permanent post of

Housing Sales Manager

A dynamic individual capable of harnessing the multi-disciplinary talents of staff in various departments participating in the sales process. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Director of Housing Services; will direct a 5-strong team involved in all aspects of housing stock sales, and will liaise with other departmental heads. You should have extensive experience of property administration - possibly in the field of chartered surveying, estate management, building society administration etc.

This post offers a salary scale of £13,700 - £18,300 inc and generous relocation package. The Borough of Barnet itself is an ideal place to live and work - a charming blend of new and old houses with excellent schools, shops and leisure and sports facilities. We're located on the north-west shoulder of London, just a few miles from the City and yet only a stone's throw from open Hertfordshire countryside.

For an informal discussion contact our Director of Housing Services, Ray Jennings on 01 202 8282 or write for an application form to the Personnel Officer, Room 35, Ravensfield House, The Burroughs, Hendon NW4 4BE. Tel: 01 202 8282 ext 481. (01 202 6800 outside office hours). Closing date for applications: 26th November 1984.

London Borough of Barnet

We welcome applications from registered disabled people

New South Wales Government Office, London

Business Development Officer

This Office is seeking a person to be based in London to undertake investment, trade and industrial promotion work in the United Kingdom and Europe. The appointee will have had experience at a senior level in the manufacturing industry or commerce and be an effective communicator with a good knowledge of industry and commerce in the United Kingdom, Europe and Australia. Fluency in either French and/or German is required and the person must have a genuine desire to promote and further investment, trade and industrial opportunities in New South Wales.

Appointment will be under the Public Service Act, 1979, and the salary payable will be £13,166 range £14,586 per annum plus the London Weighting Allowance.

Applications in writing and marked confidential should be addressed to the Secretary, New South Wales Government Office, 66 Strand, London WC2N 5LZ, by 23rd November, 1984. Applications must include the names and addresses of at least two referees. Telephone inquiries may be directed to:-

MR W. J. PARSONS, 01-839 6651

The New South Wales Government is an equal opportunity employer



SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(Salary Scale: £26,064 - £28,668 + Election Fees)

The above post will become vacant early in 1985.

Applications are invited from professionally qualified persons of proven ability with extensive public service experience, preferably in local government law and administration, who are able to demonstrate leadership qualities and sound judgment at a high level. The person appointed will head the Council's paid service and lead the Management Team. As the Council's principal adviser on matters of general policy the Chief Executive has responsibility for the overall co-ordination, organisation and effective management of all the Council's services. The management and co-ordination aspects of the post are particularly emphasised.

Scarborough Council derives its name from one of Britain's leading holiday resorts and conference towns where the main administrative centre is situated and includes within an area of approximately 320 square miles, two other well known holiday resorts, Whitby and Filey, together with the major part of the North York Moors National Park.

The post attracts a car allowance together with a generous range of relocation allowances, where appropriate. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available.

Scarborough Borough Council is an equal opportunities employer. Application form and further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Executive, Town Hall, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO11 2HG. (Tel: 0723 372351 Ext. 422).

Closing Date: 26th November, 1984.

NORTH YORKSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Constable of the North Yorkshire Police, which will become vacant on 7th February, 1985, on the retirement of the present holder.

The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the provisions of The Police Act and the Police Regulations, and a satisfactory Medical Examination.

The Salary for the post is £28,983 per annum. Conditions of Service include a Rent Allowance and a Uniform Allowance. A car is provided for official duties.

Application Forms available from H. J. Evans, Esq., Clerk to The North Yorkshire Police Authority, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD. (Telephone 0609 3123 Ext. 418).

Completed forms, together with a recent photograph, should be returned to The Clerk to the Police Authority in an envelope marked "Appointment of Chief Constable" by the 3rd of December, 1984.

SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

TIME

Marketing Services Executive

TIME, The World News magazine is looking for an ambitious and energetic marketing executive to play a vital role in preparing the complete sales support programme for our European sales force.

The ideal candidate will already have a successful track record, preferably with media experience gained from an advertising agency or media sales. Candidates should be educated to degree standard. A marketing qualification would be an advantage.

Applications in writing and enclosing a brief C.V. and current salary should be made to: Mr R G Madill, European Marketing Director, TIME Magazine, Time & Life Building, 153 New Bond Street, London, W1.

SMALL SCALE OPERA COMPANY

Seeks Dynamic Fund Raiser.

Terms to be negotiable.

Please telephone in first instance.

Simon on 01-486 1028

TRAINEE BROKER

A vacancy has arisen for a trainee broker. The successful applicant will be about 25-35 years old, hard working and presentable. No previous experience necessary as full training given.

For a confidential interview telephone Steve Young on 01-491 7813

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Professional Careers and Assessment for all ages

15-24 yrs Career, Career 25-34 yrs Progress, Change 35-44 yrs Review, 2nd Career

Full details brochure

CHIEF ANALYST

01-491 7813

WE REQUIRE 2 residential negotiators with some experience and a good knowledge of the London area. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of properties in the London area. The position offers a competitive salary and benefits. Applications should be sent to: Simon Young, 153 New Bond Street, London, W1. Tel: 01-486 1028.

صكبات الأهل

General Appointments

Four Regional Secretaries

The Country Landowners' Association
• Norfolk and Suffolk • Hants and Wilts
• Cambs, Herts and Essex
• Kent, Surrey and Sussex

The CLA is a well established organisation which represents the owners of rural land in England and Wales. It has 60 staff based in its London HQ and in the regions, serving some 46,000 members.

Reporting through the Secretary, the successful candidates will be responsible to the Director-General for the overall management of the Association within their areas. Candidates, ideally in their mid to late forties, must be experienced administrators with an enthusiastic and flexible approach. An appreciation of farming and country life and a wide interest in public affairs are essential. Candidates must reside within the area for which they are applying. These are full-time salaried appointments. Benefits include car, pension scheme and 24 days' holiday.

Please write - in confidence - to: **Hay-MSL** ref. A40143.

HAY-MSL Selection and Advertising Limited,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.
Offices in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

HAY-MSL
MANAGEMENT SELECTION

Manager's Assistant - Retail Banking

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, one of the country's leading Merchant Banks, is seeking to appoint a Manager's Assistant to join the management team of its busy West End retail banking branch in St. James's Square, London SW1.

The ideal candidate should be a self-starter aged between 25 and 30, qualified AIB and with sound commercial and retail banking experience. Additionally, candidates must be resourceful, independent, able to take decisions and to exert close control on lending.

In addition to a competitive salary we offer excellent fringe benefits including subsidised house purchase and loan schemes, non-contributory pension, free life assurance and BUPA.

Please write in confidence, giving full details including current salary to:

Mrs Anne Dunford
Senior Personnel Officer
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ

HILL SAMUEL & CO LIMITED

Keeper-Department of Furniture and Interior Design

The Department is responsible for the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of European furniture, contains a rapidly expanding major information archive on the history of interior furnishing and has responsibility for the Museum's three houses, Ham House, Osterley Park House and Apsley House.

The Keeper will manage the full range of curatorial functions of the Department and advise on policy; develop the potential of the 3 historic houses and collections; chair a committee formulating the planning and presentation of the Museum's Primary Galleries of British and European Art - post 1500; and develop the academic standing, research and scholarly expertise of the Department.

Candidates must be acknowledged authorities on the

history of furniture or interior design. They will be expected to have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent or higher qualification, in a relevant subject and have a working knowledge of at least 2 modern foreign European languages. Experience in a museum or country house administration advantageous.

SALARY: As Curator Grade A, £21310-£24060. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5 December 1984) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6397/2.

An equal opportunity employer

Victoria and Albert Museum



Deputy County Education Officer

Salary scale
£20,154 to £21,942
(under review)

The vacancy results from the impending retirement of the present Deputy. We are looking for someone with a record of achievement in education management.

Details and application forms from: County Personnel Officer, East Sussex County Council, Westfield House, County Hall, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1B. Telephone Lewes (0273) 475400, extension 836.

Closing date: December 6, 1984.

Credit Scoring Banking/Finance

This is a comparatively new and specialised discipline - a function which is being developed extensively throughout the banking and finance world. A growth area in fact.

We are looking for a consultant with a background in management services or related field to strengthen the existing Scoring Systems Group with a major British financial organisation with assets employed of over £1000m. Candidates should be graduates and also have a high level of numeracy.

The post offers tremendous opportunities for the future - the overall package is extremely attractive including salary up to £16,000 + profit share + mortgage scheme. Age 25-35. Location North London.

Applicants should write, in strict confidence, enclosing cv, quoting ref 278, to D.B. Adams.

DBA Management & Recruitment Consultants
10 Britton Street
London EC1M 5NQ
Telephone: 01-250 0008

HOSPITAL DIRECTOR

Circa £25,000 p.a. + Car

St Martin's Hospitals Limited, an expanding group of British independent acute-care hospitals, are seeking a Hospital Director for the new Lister Hospital which is due to open mid-1985 in Chelsea, London.

The Hospital will have 112 beds plus a 4-bed ICU. Its facilities will include 4 Operating Theatres, Radiology, Physiotherapy, Pharmacy and Consulting Rooms and it will encourage an active ambulatory surgical programme.

The Hospital Director will play a key role in the commissioning programme and thereafter will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the hospital in line with the agreed business objectives.

Applicants, aged over 35 years, should have a proven track record as a senior manager in a service industry and be able to demonstrate sound commercial judgement coupled with highly developed interpersonal skills and the ability to create and seize business opportunities. Experience in health care would be an advantage, but is not essential.

Salary will be circa £25,000 p.a. together with an attractive range of fringe benefits, including a 2-tre car. Please write enclosing a full CV to:-

Dr GB Scholes
Chief Executive & Medical Director
St Martin's Hospitals Limited
14 Beaumont House
LONDON W1N 1RF
Tel: 01-486 7131

St M

ENTERPRISING MANAGERS - Professional Market Analysis Consulting Services

Up to £45,000 salary

+ car + significant bonus opportunities

London

If you are a bright ambitious manager, currently providing professional market analysis services to senior management in retailing, banking, building societies and FMCG manufacturing in application areas such as direct mail, store location, customer profiling, sales management...

If you have a:

- demonstrated record of structuring client assignments and developing actionable solutions using quantitative analysis and computer techniques
- reputation for delivering high quality, on time services
- long list of satisfied clients...

If you are capable of and have a strong desire to build and manage your own department by:

- selling significant market analysis projects (£100K)
- recruiting other outstanding professionals
- managing projects to produce high quality results
- taking responsibility to make your department grow and profit
- developing ambitious managers...

Your new opportunity is with CACI

Our company's structure and policies were established to encourage and reward your personal growth.

Your personal growth is unlimited and based solely on your performance... and not on the company's or that of the person down the hall.

Your compensation will include a base salary commensurate with your qualifications, a car, excellent fringe benefits and significant sales and profit bonuses based on your sales and profit record. Last year our more successful managers received bonuses of over 80% of their base salary.

Your promotion to Department Manager, Vice President, Senior V.P. and Executive V.P. is based on your sales and profit performance against published, quantitative criteria - in other words, at CACI you promote yourself. In the past year we've had 15 managers promote themselves to Vice President, 2 to Senior Vice President and 2 to Executive Vice President. There are no limits.

Join in our growth and expansion

Become part of our rapidly expanding division which is the world leader in market analysis services. The Market Analysis Division is a highly respected, profitable, rapidly growing part of CACI. Founded in 1962, CACI specialises in solving managerial and operational problems through research, analysis and computer software techniques. CACI turnover is currently over £80,000,000.

Our widely accepted capabilities are available to you

The Market Analysis Division has pioneered the evolving discipline of market analysis since 1970. Innovations include the establishment and linkages between many diverse geographic databases (for example census, market research, postal, electoral roll, retail locations and others), and the development of statistical, data handling and graphics software for applications in customer analysis, direct mail, store locations, and sales management.

Foremost amongst these innovations is ACORN which has rapidly become accepted as the international standard for market segmentation in both Great Britain and the United States and is currently being introduced into

West Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Canada and Sweden. The significance of ACORN is attested to as follows:

"ACORN is the biggest breakthrough in the market research world since measures of social class were devised and formulated"

Ken Baker,
Associate Director,
British Market Research Bureau

Build your own operation on these innovative products and services

Because of the rapid acceptance of our products and services by the leading companies in Britain, such as Abbey National, ESSI, Nat-West, ASDA, Tesco, Amex, Whitbread and many others, we need experienced, entrepreneurial managers who can provide the quality service our clients deserve and who want to build their own semi-autonomous operations.

Control your own profit and loss statement

Within company guidelines, successful candidates will be given authority to acquire their own contracts; hire their own staff; manage the delivery of their quality products and services; develop their own management teams and take responsibility for their own profit and loss statement.

Take advantage of your opportunity - now!

This is an unusual and outstanding opportunity for unusual and outstanding managers. If you believe you qualify, and have a strong desire to apply your well earned expertise within a rapidly growing firm that recognises and quickly rewards fast achievers - submit your detailed professional resume today. Please include your salary/compensation and sales history record for the past 5 years.

Successful candidates will be requested to prepare and present to CACI management their business plan for making their operation a success. All information will be carefully reviewed and handled on a strictly private and confidential basis.

Send your curriculum vitae to:

Ronald C. Steers
President
CACI, Inc. - International
59-62 High Holborn,
London, WC1V 6DX

C.A.C.I.

World Leader in Target Marketing

TAVR ASSOCIATION FOR GREATER LONDON

CHELSEA

requires a

SECRETARY

for the

CITY OF LONDON SUB-ASSOCIATION

This is an Executive appointment and a responsible, varied and interesting post for a mature applicant. His office is situated at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, but duties involve frequent visits and meetings in the City of London and also include co-ordination of Military participants in the Lord Mayor's Procession, co-ordination of Army Cadet Force Staff matters, Secretary of the Pre-Services Sub-Committee and supervision of the Headquarters Club. Knowledge of the City of London and Army Cadet Force, and previous commissioned service in the Armed Forces would be an advantage.

The salary is £10,374 rising to £12,744 p.a. by five annual increments.

Applications with c.v. to:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TAVR ASSOCIATION FOR GREATER LONDON
DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS
KINGS ROAD, CHELSEA, SW3 4RY

Closing date for applications: 14 December 1984

Frenchay Health Authority

District General Manager

Applications are invited for the new post of District General Manager who will be responsible to the Authority for the general management of this District which provides health care for a population of 220,000 in North East Bristol. The revenue budget is £48 million and over 5,000 staff are employed.

The District General Manager will be expected to give imaginative and enthusiastic leadership in achieving optimum levels of health care within the resources available. Candidates will, therefore, have to show a proven record of ability in the dynamic management of constructive change and the handling of large budgets within a major organisation in either the private or public sector. A responsive and decisive management style will be required directed to the achievement of the Authority's objectives.

The appointment will be for a fixed term renewable by mutual agreement and will be of interest to candidates with at least three years successful general management experience.

Full details will be sent on written application to:
Mrs. Barbara Young, Chairman, Frenchay Health Authority,
District Headquarters, Beckspool Road, Bristol BS16 1LE.

University of Warwick

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

(Personnel)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Registrar (Personnel) or Administrative Assistant in the Personnel Office.

Candidates should hold a good honours degree and have either a personnel background or good administrative experience, preferably in a university. Preference will be given to candidates whose experience justifies appointment to the higher grade.

Salary on the Administrative Grade II scale: £11,675 - £14,525 p.a. or Administrative Grade IA scale: £5,600 - £12,150 p.a.

Further details from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL to whom applications (including the names of three referees) should be sent by 12th December 1984. Please quote Ref: 15/8/84/J.

SOCIAL WORKER

Jewish organisation dealing with the elderly requires Social Worker. Please apply in writing stating age and previous experience to: Mrs. Leanne, Association of Jewish Refugees, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London W9 3LA

WEST END PRIVATE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

requires a versatile person to join administrative team. Duties include correspondence, marketing and sales responsibilities for running a busy office. Salary £2,500+. Knowledge of ES, an advantage. Applications to John Bailey, Woodstock House, 10-12 James Street, London W1M 5JL.

PERSONNEL SELECTION Consultant - temporary nature of business. Open to all. Salary £160 p.w. + V.O. 20 days paid holiday. 20 days vacation. Good references. Language and sales experience. Good references. Applications to John Bailey, Woodstock House, 10-12 James Street, London W1M 5JL.

WORLD CHAMPION chess computers and other electronic games We are looking for enthusiastic young people (graduate/A level) with initiative and drive for the marketing and sales of our exciting products in London, Sutton, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Manchester. Candidates work in a stimulating environment, offer the best remuneration and a full career path. Please send full CV to the first instance to Box 0549V, The Times.

ONE OF LONDON'S leading mobile - positions requires part-time Director to commence for the Christmas season. We are looking for young people with a keen interest in music, sales and a good CV in the first instance to Box 0549V, The Times.

AMBA/ASSOCIATES - Chairman/vice chairman. Applications should be sent to Box 0549V, The Times.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON

SENIOR RESIDENT RECEPTIONIST

For Receptionists in Stamford St. W1. One day minimum. Salary £27,000. Full details from: Assistant Administrator, Trinity College of Music, 11 Maresfield Pl, W1. Tel: (01) 936 6773.

General Appointments

MARKETING MANAGER

Major Scandinavian Ro Ro shipowners require first class Marketing Manager for their United Kingdom office, based in London. Must be conversant with mobile Ro Ro trade to both Middle and Far East, salary negotiable, non-contributory pension scheme, BUPA, company car.

Please send c.v. to:
Box No 0531R The Times

DIRECTOR CONSTRUCTION PLANT-HIRE ASSOCIATION

CPA is a trade association and employers organisation with some 1,000 member firms in an industry with a turnover of around £1,000M per annum. The Association deals with a very wide range of matters related to the economic and general well-being of its member firms and has relations with Government, client industries, trades unions, CBI, EEC, H&SE, etc.

CPA, which was originally founded in 1841, has undergone a decade of vigorous growth and development of its activities under the present Director, Mr R C Sanson, BSc, CEng, FICE - who will be retiring from the appointment in Spring 1985 - and the Association is now well established and widely known throughout the construction industries and in many other fields. CPA has some fourteen staff, in a pleasant house near Victoria Station.

The Council of the Association now invite applications for this key appointment, from senior persons with appropriate experience and proven ability. No rigid specification has been fixed in terms of background and age, but professional qualifications in construction, economics or law could be advantageous and a preferred age range of around 40-50 is envisaged. The salary will be by arrangement.

Potential applicants can obtain the latest CPA Annual Report (in strict confidence, if they so wish), by writing to the Director, Construction Plant-Hire Association, 28 Euston Street, London NW1 2BP. Formal applications should be sent to the Chairman of Council, at the above address, marked "Confidential", by Monday, 26th November.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER Sales Director Designate

Electronic Systems

A member of one of the UK's most successful group of companies intends to develop and exploit a range of new and expanded business opportunities through the appointment of a Business Development Manager. Success will lead to a Board appointment.

Our Client is already firmly established in the market for specialist-designed volume-produced power systems for the switching and telecommunications industry. Dedicated ATE, secure and uninterrupted power systems are in development and plans for other markets, resources and the expertise are there to be crystallised and converted into far-reaching programmes of expansion.

To evaluate potential, determine strategies, plan - and most importantly, implement the Company's drive for new sales, the appointee will probably be no less than 35 years of age and will certainly have a good first degree in Electronics Engineering or another numerate subject. A business qualification, perhaps an MBA, will be an advantage.

Reading

Ideally, candidates will possess an excellent track record of business planning and development that has been proved by a period of successful sales management and preceded by engineering, with a major telecommunications, MOD, or other electronics systems supplier.

Our Client's requirements are demanding and call for a man or woman with a rare blend of entrepreneurial, business, engineering and sales management skills.

As well as an excellent remuneration package, that includes a high basic salary, target-related bonus and company car, they offer freedom of action, a dynamic, resourceful and attentive environment, the opportunity to demonstrate success - and join their Board.

Relocation expenses incurred in moving to the Reading area will be reimbursed.

Please send your Resumé or telephone A. Duncan-Brown, Grosvenor International, quoting reference 324 at Hobson House, 155 Gower Street, London WC1E 6BJ. Telephone 01-637 3259.

Grosvenor International

Search & Selection, Hobson House, 155 Gower Street, WC1E 6BJ. Tel: 01-637 3259.

Exploration and Development Geologists

Opportunities for experienced explorers to play key roles in our worldwide expansion

INITIALLY BASED ABERDEEN OR LONDON

BP Exploration Limited's exploration and development programme is one of the largest and most ambitious in the oil industry. We are now operating in over 20 countries including China, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Spain, Holland, Norway, Dubai, Oman, Indonesia and New Zealand. We are also active in the U.S.A. and Australia.

Due to rapidly accelerating expansion, we require experienced and ambitious Exploration & Development Geologists.

There are opportunities in Aberdeen at our UK Operations Centre and in London at our Technical Directorate, which is a centre of expertise for regional evaluation and support of our worldwide exploration and production operations through appraisal and specialist groups.

You will join dynamic young teams committed to technical and professional excellence. There are considerable opportunities to add to your skills and gain experience in a variety of areas and build a long-term career up to senior management level.

In our Technical Directorate geologists work as part of exploration teams within one of four regional appraisal groups. Their objective is to identify and evaluate new exploration ventures throughout the world. Structural,

Sedimentological and Basin Studies groups provide in-house specialist support.

In Aberdeen, geologists play a vital role in our active exploration and development programme.

After a period in the UK of around 1-2 years, depending on experience and ability, there will follow planned assignments to work in a variety of international settings. You will be assigned overseas on accompanied status for periods of up to 2/3 years.

You must have a good honours degree in geology and at least three years' relevant oil industry experience. A sound

understanding of geology and an interest in all aspects of hydrocarbon exploration is essential.

Salaries and benefits are excellent and include non-contributory pension and relocation assistance, where appropriate.

Please write or telephone for an application form, quoting ref. SA.162, to: Susan Skolar, Recruitment and Placement Branch, The British Petroleum Company plc, Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU. Tel: 01-920 3484.

BP is an equal opportunity employer.

BP

BP Exploration Limited

Resident Radiologist Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited from medical practitioners with a basic medical degree registrable in Western Australia and a specialist qualification in diagnostic radiology recognised by the National Specialist Qualification Advisory Committee of Australia.

The appointee will reside in Kalgoorlie and provide a daily reporting and procedural service at the Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital. The hospital is served by visiting specialists and resident R.M.O.'s. All local general practitioners have visiting rights. Terms and conditions of appointment will be negotiated with interested applicants who may act as a private practitioner providing services to public patients by way of a negotiated contract or be employed as a full time salaried member of the hospital staff with rights of private practice to be negotiated. A generous remuneration is assured whatever method of practice is preferred. Details of current practice income will be made available to applicants.

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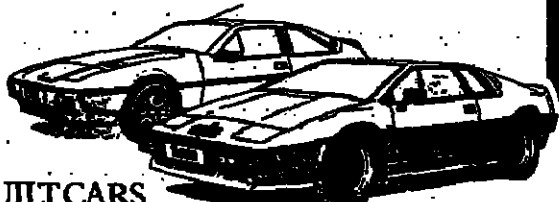
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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Good prospects in view?

"Early partnership prospects" may be an attractive selling line in a job advertisement but, in practice, how much does it mean?

"Oh, not very much at all," said the code of conduct branch of the Royal Institute of British Architects. "It's the kind of thing that implies a possibility but nothing more. If your face doesn't fit then you'd be expected to leave. I wouldn't put too much trust in it."

The Advertising Standards Authority does not take such an insouciant attitude. "Yes, we do get complaints about advertisements of that kind from time to time, but we certainly take them seriously. Our general view is that where a partnership is held out as a likelihood then the firm needs to be able to substantiate it. If they can't substantiate it then it amounts to misrepresentation."

For most young professionals a partnership is the obvious career goal. It is certainly something which many people are prepared to switch jobs for even if it involves a cut in income. "It's a question of long term versus short term benefits," said one young solicitor. "I'd be willing to move to another firm and take a lower salary if it meant that I was in line for a partnership in, say, a year's time."

Easy way to attract interest

The problems arise, however, when relationship is withdrawn.

"I feel I was drawn into this firm on false pretences," said Sebastian Drove, a solicitor working for a medium sized out-of-town practice. "At my interview it was made quite clear that I was in line for a partnership and that was reiterated in my letter of appointment. However, once I arrived they began trying to wriggle out of it. When I challenged them about why I wasn't being offered one they came up with a host of nebulous reasons - there was nothing specific at all."

For smaller firms keen to recruit ambitious and able people the "prospective partnership" enticement is an easy way to attract interest and generate applicants. It is one of the most obvious ways to bring into the firm young professionals trained in the larger companies who might make their employees wait ten years or more before giving them the chance of becoming a partner.

"Joining a small firm with partnership prospects can be a good short-cut," said a solicitor, "but it's also as dangerous as a minefield."

"You do see partnership-type job advertisements from time to time."

Edward Fennell writes about the possible pitfalls on the road to promotion

said David Waters, a young surveyor, "but I never believe them. I left local government to join a small firm as a way towards a partnership but I knew I'd have to wait and see how it went. In fact I was offered 'associate' status as a first step towards becoming a partner and I expect to be a full partner fairly soon. But it is nothing I'd ever take for granted."

Partnerships are always sensitive relationships and it is not surprising that firms are cautious about making firm offers. But the consequence of this is that they should be equally circumspect in holding out the likelihood of a partnership as an inducement to get staff to join them. "Frankly I don't think they were ever serious about the partnership," says Sebastian Drove. "They just needed urgently someone with experience who could take on some fairly important work. I think they'd have said anything to get the right person."

Partnership matters are much easier, of course, in the larger firms where policy is clearer and people know better where they stand. Chartered accountants Arthur Andersen, for example, have about 100 partners in the UK and 1,500 worldwide. Operating on this kind of scale requires them to have very clear procedures. "All trainees taken on by us must have partnership potential," Arthur Andersen says. "And from then on the system is clear, open and progressive. We operate on a promotion ladder which enables everyone to see how they rank in relation to their peers."

Backing up Arthur Andersen's promotion ladder is an appraisal process with annual written evaluations which are then discussed with the employee. It means staff are given an accurate impression of how they are viewed and know exactly their chances of a partnership. If, after a few years, they know they are no longer regarded as partner-prospects they have plenty of time to start looking around for other openings.

Being a partner in a big firm, however, means that the individual won't necessarily be able to make the same impact and contribution as in a smaller organization. In the very long run - say by the time they reach their late 40s or 50s - their influence may be very considerable but initially it

might not seem to make much difference.

But the goal of being a partner can sometimes turn out to be less attractive than it appears. Responsibilities as well as status and privilege attend the position of partner. Moreover you lose your employment rights and could be just as easily voted out of your partnership (and out of a job) as you were voted into it.

The best advice therefore is to weigh up very carefully what are the benefits of the particular partnership being offered to you. This is particularly important where a "salaried" partnership (as opposed to an "equity" partnership) is concerned. As the Young Solicitors' Group of the Law Society advises: "A salaried partner is in an anomalous position. To outsiders he appears to be a full partner and yet, regrettably, the equity partners sometimes treat salaried partners as little more than employees - the acceptance of a salaried partnership can sometimes delay the arrival of a full partnership."

Beware tax arrangements

Because partnerships are essentially agreements between individuals there is an endless range of possibilities in the arrangements which are made. Obviously the most contentious are the financial ones. Senior partners, you can be sure, will take a much bigger percentage of the profits than junior partners and this division is unlikely to reflect the volume of work undertaken. You need to beware also of tax arrangements. Take on a partnership following a profitable period for the firm (in which, of course, you won't have shared) and you might find yourself paying a disproportionate amount of tax.

All-in-all partnerships can be a very complicated matter. So when you join a firm with the prospect of a partnership remember that provisional offers aren't binding obligations.

If you are offered a partnership check in detail the firm's annual accounts and tax position; take professional advice from your own accountant and solicitor about what you are being offered. Also make sure that you will have a happy working relationship with your partner's and that the firm's business is in the field which interests you.

Take advantage of any guidance provided by your professional body - for example the booklet 'A Guide to Partnership Problems and Pitfalls' published by the Young Solicitors Group of The Law Society is most useful.

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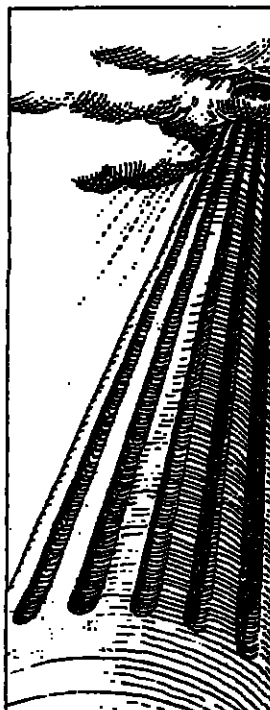
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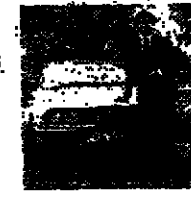


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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 December 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1B, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/341.

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Warning to world of more famines

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The rich and the under-developed countries were both told yesterday that man-induced deterioration of the environment and present poverty levels were "inextricably entwined". The warning came from an international gathering of scientists and ecologists which ended here yesterday.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources urged governments to understand that without higher priority for conservation measures, tragedies like Africa's drought and famine would grow around the world. Sustainable economic development would prove an illusion.

Dr Muhammad Kassas of Egypt, the outgoing President, said man-made deserts now totalled 9 billion hectares, compared with the world's 13 billion hectares of productive land. Overgrazing and tree-cutting was turning 6 million hectares of land into desert each year, he added.

Dr M. S. Swaminathan, of India, the new President, declared: "The war against eco-destruction can now only be won if programmes for environmental protection are linked with food and job schemes".

After a United States and a Soviet woman scientist had joined in giving warning of the spectre of "a nuclear winter" killing most of the world's plant and animal life, the assembly urged governments to spread information on the risks to their citizens.

On the Antarctic, the assembly called on the treaty parties to designate the Antarctic environment as an area whose "unique value must be maintained for all time", with a ban on mineral activity until scientists understood the risks.

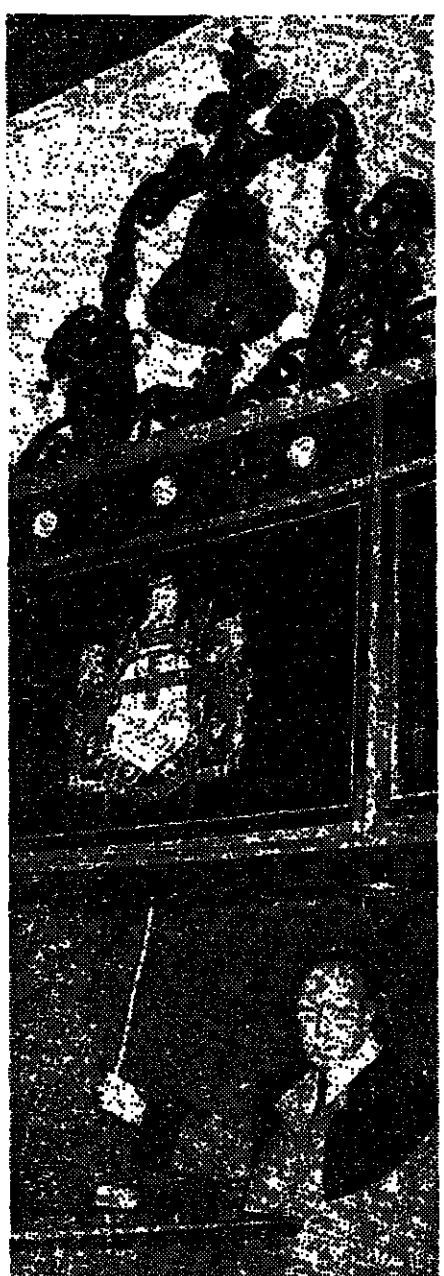
Dr Kassas said deserts did not "creep up" upon good land as previously believed. "It is we who are making the deserts if fragile lands are overgrazed or over-cultivated".

The "absolute link" between such practices and misnamed natural disasters was also emphasized by Mr Anders Wilkman, Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross.

Greenpeace International was admitted yesterday to membership, in spite of objections voiced earlier at its confrontational tactics.

Man to blame, page 6

Satellite retrievers for whom the bell peals



Astronaut Dale Gardner flying towards the Westar satellite with a docking instrument known as a stinger.

By Tony Samstag

The Lutine Bell at Lloyd's was rung twice yesterday to announce an historic salvage operation in space: the retrieval of the second of two rogue satellites lost when they were launched into the wrong orbit last February.

Lloyd's had put up \$10.5m (£2.3m) for the salvage venture in the hope of recovering some of the \$150m (£142m) paid out when the Palapa and Westar 6 communications satellites went astray.

Dr Joseph Allen, aged 47, a physicist and Navy Commander Dale Gardner, aged 36, the two astronauts involved in the spectacular recovery mission were awarded the Lloyd's Silver Medal for meritorious service, established in 1893.

Its citation notes that it is to be presented to individuals who "by extraordinary exertions have contributed to the preservation of property from perils of all kinds".

The Lutine Bell was taken from the wreck of the French warship Lutine, which had been captured and recommissioned by the British, only to be lost on a sandbank off the Zeyder Zee in 1799. Salvage operations 59 years later also recovered about £50,000 in bullion and coins.

The bell, in the marble underwriters' room, normally rings twice when a ship is reported overdue and once when a ship is confirmed lost. Two rings also mean that an overdue ship has arrived safely, however and the ringing can be extended symbolically: once for very bad news of general importance, twice for very good.

It rang once, for example, on the death of President Kennedy.

Satellite salvage, page 6



Astronaut Gardner making contact with the satellite before docking in the shuttle Discovery's cargo bay.

Bishops speak for poor

Continued from page 1

shattered the industrial relations policy of the board."

Further pit closures were to be by management fiat, not by negotiation and consultation as before. As a result, the board's "right to manage" had to be enforced by the police.

The Bishop of Durham's speech, which was very well received by the Synod, contained an extract from a social services report he had received on one not untypical family in Sunderland. He said the husband had been unemployed for 14 months after 19 years' work in the shipyards. Only

one of his children could attend school at a time because they could afford only one pair of shoes.

The husband had tried to kill himself. He explained that death was better than unemployment and his widow would receive extra social security benefits, enough to buy a second pair of shoes.

The Bishop of Lincoln said that when a nation was faced with having to make painful changes it was vital that the government should build up a climate of mutual understanding.

Synod report, page 5

Labour leaders back pit ballot

Continued from page 1

strikers was also increased by the Labour movement's united condemnation of the abuse of Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, in South Wales on Tuesday.

Mr Kinnoch endorsed Mr Willis's statement of support for the miners and criticism of picket-line violence. The party leader said: "He spoke for millions of trades unionists whose instinct to support the miners is as strong as their opposition to the use of violence. And that includes me."

TUC move on pit strike

Continued from page 1

into hiding complaining of "intimidation" by strikers at his Wrexham home, a flat above the local NUM office.

Militant NUM leaders are preparing to carry on the strike into next year, despite evidence of a return to work in some coalfields. Another 956 striking pitmen returned yesterday, bringing the total so far this week to 3,896. Since November 5, the start of the latest coal board campaign to win men back to work, nearly 6,100 have crossed picket lines.

The attitude of the NUM Left, in control of the national

conduct of the dispute, is unlikely to be affected by the pressure from TUC moderates to take the initiative out of their hands. Dr Kim Howells, spokesman for the South Wales miners, yesterday likened the speech by Mr Willis at Aberystwyth to the General Strike of 1926, which is engraved in miners' history as "the great betrayal" by the TUC.

National officials of the miners' union say they have been given categorical assurances by the TUC that the general council will not intervene in negotiations towards a settlement.

Letter from Bilston Glen

Return to normal 2,000 feet down

Two thousand feet down on the Great Seam at Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh, men were busily mining coal yesterday. As a shearing machine ripped 200 tons of raw coal out of a conveyor, the colliery safety officer led me along the face and remarked drily that neither the coal, nor the full shift of miners working there, was imaginary. See for yourself, he invited, talk to the men.

We sat in a hollow of freshly won coal in a forest of hydraulic props. The working miners, scabs to their union and heroes to their employers, explained why they had decided to walk through their union picket line. One man who had been clearing the wake of the shearer with an old-fashioned shovel reflected on his first day back at work since the strike began.

"It was the hardship that finally decided me. My mother is a pensioner, and she was keeping us all going. It was not right for my wife, or for my children."

Yes, he added, it had changed his views about the union.

Another man had become infuriated by the deadlock. "It has just been a shambles. They should have sorted it out. The whole thing got political, I couldn't see an end to it. I balanced it all out, and decided to come back."

Another man, who like his colleagues preferred not to be named, said the Bilston Glen men had made it absolutely clear to the union that they did not want to strike. "It was by 50 to one but we were pushed into it. There would be a lot more men here if it was not for the intimidation. They want to work but they fear to work."

cold shoulder one-third of the workforce?

The management said yesterday that 483 of the 1,616 men at the pit were now at work, and the figure was rising steadily. Mr Tom Gaw, colliery manager, said a second shift would begin work next Monday. We are mining coal, conveying coal, and winding coal to the surface, and this week, for the first time in eight months, we are washing coal," he said.

The plant as indeed loudly active, fed by conveyor belts of newly mined coal. Lorries driven by transport union men were passing the token picket lines and coal was leaving the colliery without reference to the strike committee.

Slowly, and with its collective fingers crossed, Bilston Glen is creaking back to normal the working winding gear an invitation to other men to return.

The surface buildings still have the air of being under siege, however. The area is ringed by thick coils of barbed wire. Every window within missile range is smashed. The outer fence is a buckled memorial to the clashes between police and pickets.

Nineteen Bilston miners have been dismissed for damaging National Coal Board property or trying physically to prevent men returning to work. It was not possible, as in the Government's last great confrontation, to count all the miners and count them all out again.

Mining engineers are still assessing the longer term viability of recovering one production face which was flooded.

Meanwhile, 11,000 tonnes of coal for customers. The working miners count the "new faces", as returning men are known, with intense interest, glumly enduring the insults slung at them from the picket lines and longing for an end to the strike.

Ronald Faux

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11; and later, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visits the College of Arms, 3.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh chairs the Design Council Selection Committee for the Duke of Edinburgh's Designer's Prize, Design Centre, Haymarket, 11.30; and later attends a dinner in aid of the World Wildlife Fund, United

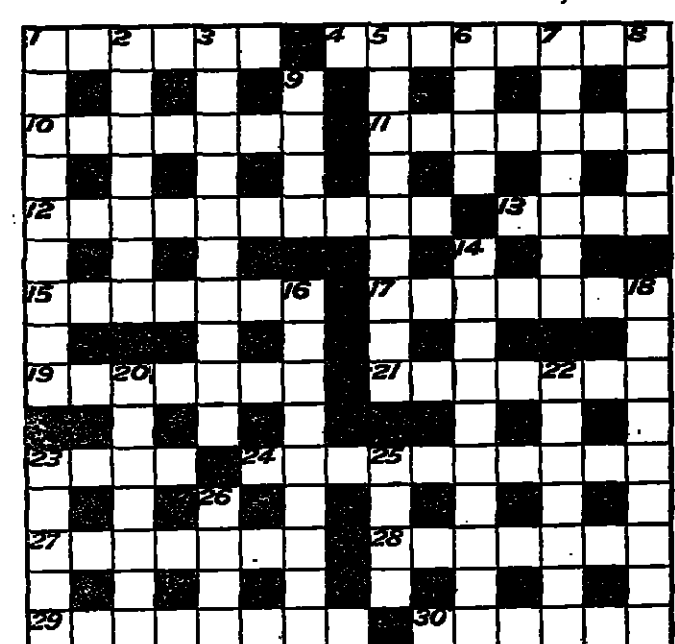
Kingdom at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 7.20.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, attends the President's Concert at the Royal College of Music, SW1, 7.30.

The Princess of Wales names P & O's new cruise liner Royal Princess at Southampton, 11.40.

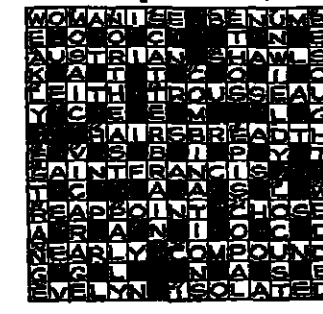
Princess Margaret presents Long Service Badges to Queen's Nurses at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 3; and later attends a Gala dinner at the Grosvenor House Hotel, 10.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,586



- ACROSS**
- Remains of priest accepted by Roman Catholics (6)
 - Native of Saragossa, perhaps? And Paris, oddly enough (8)
 - Appears part-time soldiers getting back in position (7)
 - It sticks to the seabed for the most part - extremely velvety for a fish (7)
 - Punishment for keeping to the rules? (10)
 - Right to be situated to the north (4)
 - Drink causes surprised cry in local, perhaps (7)
 - Abundant work, you say, and fast? (7)
 - Stand round printing unit with girl and boy building a ship (7)
 - girl and boy building a ship (7)
 - Shelter discovered in Tenby recently (4)
 - Claiming to be professional, bowled with skill - unbelievable (10)
 - 4, perhaps, takes in a Turkish leader as legislator (7)
 - Leaves assembly of agile characters (7)
 - Careless to strike the instrument panel (8)
 - A great many - with extra for a baker (6)
- DOWN**
- Disown, but help to rise in public esteem (9)
 - Assumed name, with no initial, so must be rocky type (7)
 - Instrument duplicating a choir with 655 members? (10)

Solution of Puzzle No 16,585



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 14

New books - paperback

- ACTON**
A Very Private Life, by Michael Frayn (Fleming, £2.50)
Brothers, by Benita Rubens (Abacus, £2.95)
By Way of Santa-Barba, by Marcel Proust, translated by Sylvia Townsend Warner (Corgi, £2.95)
The Puzzleheaded Girl, by Christina Stead (Virago, £3.50)
The Weather in Africa, by Martha Gellhorn (Eland, £3.95)
The Fountain, by Charles Morgan (Boydell & Brewer, £4.95)
- NOVELS**
A Shoplifter, by AE Housman, engraved by Agnes Miller Parker (Harrap, £2.95)
Inside the Myth, Orwell: Views From The Left, edited by Christopher Norris (Lawrence & Wishart, £4.95)
Scott of the Antarctic and Cardiff, by Anthony M. Johnson (University College Cardiff Press, £2.95)
The Smith of Smiths, by Heathcliff Pearson (Hogarth, £4.95)

Roads

The Midlands: M5: Lane closures between junction 3 (Birmingham W + Central) to 4 (Bromsgrove). A5: Delays at roundabout, junction of A426 on the Rugby to Lutterworth Rd. A11: Single lane traffic on A426 roundabout by-pass.

Wales and West: A30: Roadworks between Honiton and Launceston Rd at Alphington and Woodleigh junction, westbound lane closure. A470: Delays expected at Fiddlers Elbow on the Cardiff to Merthyr Rd. A361: Temporary signals W of Taunton.

The North (M) Lane closures and delays between Aycliffe and Bradbury, Co Durham. Tyne: The Tunnel at Tyne will be closed for major repairs on four weekends commencing 2nd Nov to 17th Dec. Fri 7 pm until Nov 7. A1: Single lane traffic on southbound carriageway at Selby Fork.

Scotland: A77: Traffic control between Maybole and Kirkcaldy; and between Girvan and A74 junction.

Information supplied by the AA

Anniversaries

Births: William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham, London, 1708; Sir William Herschel, astronomer, Hanover, Germany, 1738; August Krug, physiologist (Nobel prize 1920), Grenaa, Denmark, 1874; Marianne Moore, poet, St Louis, Missouri, 1887; Asanuma Bersu, Tiedinger, Mounmouthshire, 1897.

Deaths: Johannes Kepler, astronomer, Regensburg, Germany, 1630; Christoph Gluck, Vienna 1787; George Romney, Kendal, Westmorland (Cumbria), 1802.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia	1.52	1.52
Canada	1.52	1.52
Denmark	1.52	1.52
France	1.52	1.52
Germany	1.52	1.52
Italy	1.52	1.52
Japan	1.52	1.52
Netherlands	1.52	1.52
Portugal	1.52	1.52
Spain	1.52	1.52
Sweden	1.52	1.52
Switzerland	1.52	1.52
Yugoslavia	1.52	1.52

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed down 0.6 at 222.7.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says that Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, is right to condemn picket line violence. It adds: "Violence has done more harm to the miners' cause than anything else."

The Daily Express asks why it has taken eight months for a leading trade union or Labour figure to condemn picket line violence. The paper adds: "The why was Labour leader, Mr Kinnoch, not on the same platform, with the same message?"

The Daily Star commenting on the EEC food mountains, says: "These mountains of bread are pushing the EEC to the brink of bankruptcy, but the subsidies which created them are still being paid. That is a scandal."

The Sun, commenting on the "deceptive" pseudophilic sentences at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, says: "If the law is inadequate to control these monsters then clearly the law must be changed."

Best wines

In a blind tasting of 52 wines of French and Canon French, two expert panels chose, as the best among younger vintages, Chateau Grand Renou 1981 and Chateau Villars 1981; and among older vintages, Chateau Gaudard 1978 and Chateau Moulin Fey-Labrie 1967.

Source: Decanter magazine, November 1984.

Portfolio

Portfolio - how to play Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total. Act these totals to determine your weekly total. If you total matches the published weekly total, you have won a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim: Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-35272 between 10.00 am and 3.00 pm, on the day you want to claim. The Times Portfolio Division. No claim can be accepted outside these hours.

How to play: If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the specified hours.

No responsibility can be accepted for anyone who claims the claims office for any reason other than the reasons stated above.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

© The Times Portfolio cards include or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Weather forecast

A complex area of low pressure covers the British Isles with trough slow moving over E areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Angles: Cloudy, rain, heavy in places, clearing later, wind variable light; max temp 11C (52F).

Central S, central N England, E, W Midlands: Cloudy, rain gradually clearing from SE; bright or clear intervals developing; wind variable light; max temp 11C (52F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, S, N Wales: Dry and bright at first; showers developing, some heavy; wind W or NW light; max temp 10C (50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Showers and bright intervals; wind SE light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain, heavy at times; wind SE moderate becoming variable light or fresh; max temp 9C (48F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times; becoming drier later, wind SE moderate or fresh moderating later; max temp 9C (48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Continuing unsettled; near normal temperatures; wind variable light; max temp 11C (52F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind moderate or fresh; occasional rain; visibility moderate; sea slight or moderate. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E, St Georges Channel, Irish Sea): Wind variable light; showers; visibility moderate or good; sea slight.

Sun rises: 7.19 am Sun sets: 4.11 pm
Moon sets: 1.32 pm Moon rises: 10.04 pm
Last quarter tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 4.41 pm to 6.51 am
Bristol 4.51 pm to 7.00 am
Cardiff 4.26 pm to 7.21 am
Penzance 4.46 pm to 7.07 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; f, fair; n, rain; s, sun.

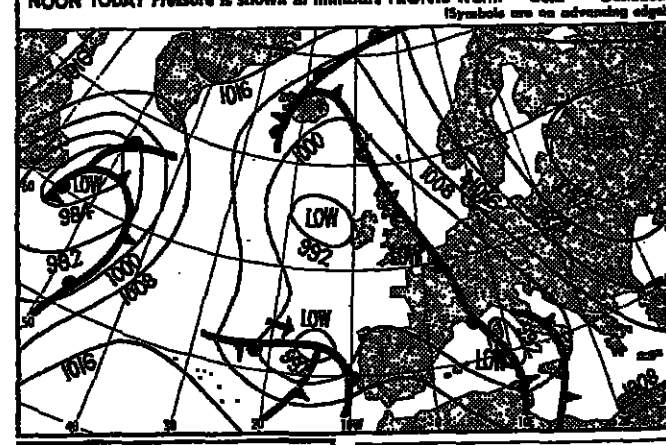
Belfast: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Birmingham: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Bristol: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Cardiff: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Dundee: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Edinburgh: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50
Glasgow: 10.50, 10.50, 10.50

Highest and lowest

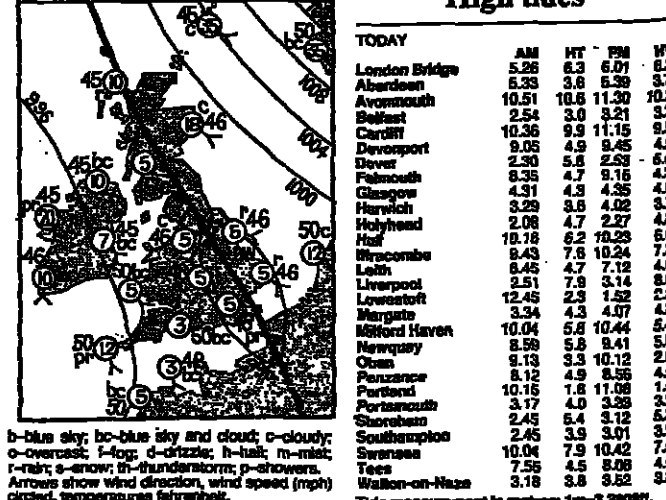
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Henley, 13C (55F); lowest day temp: Carnarvon, 5C (41F); highest night temp: Henley, 12C (54F); lowest night temp: Carnarvon, 4C (39F).

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



NOON TODAY



High tides

Location	AM	PM	HT	FT
London Bridge	5.38	6.05	5.7	5.7
Abbeville	6.32	6.59	6.2	6.2
Avonmouth	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Belfast	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
Cardiff	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
Dundee	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Edinburgh	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Glasgow	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Harwich	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Leith	18.18	18.18	18.18	18.18
Liverpool	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
London	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Manchester	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Newcastle	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Orkney	9.13	9.13	9.13	9.13
Portsmouth	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Sheerness	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Southampton	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Synovium	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58
Tees	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Wolverhampton	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51

Around Britain

Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min	Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Cardiff	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51	Newcastle	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Dundee	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	Orkney	9.13	9.13	9.13	9.13
Edinburgh	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	Portsmouth	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51
Glasgow	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	Sheerness	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Harwich	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	Southampton	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Leith	18.18	18.18	18.18	18.18	Synovium	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58
Liverpool	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	Tees	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
London	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.51	Wolverhampton	10.51	10.51	10.51	